

1841. <u>Cows</u>		
<u>Postm.</u>	<u>No. of Acres.</u>	<u>Value</u>
	2	10,929
<u>Milk</u>	140	218,285
<u>Do</u>		
<u>Value</u>	294	257,368
<u>Bulls</u>	39	79,147
<u>Stinkers</u>	73	149,444
	547	715,173

1841 Siver

	No of depos.	Value
P. D. M.	2	1099

N. W. H.	47	104,953
	49	106,052

Phila.	331	377,349
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Ball.	22	51,453
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Elmhurst	35	27,592
	38	456,544
	437	562,446

1842

Gold

Boston No of
 Value.
 4 — 18.765

N York 140 — 304.775

Albany 485 433.937

Balt 36 — 118.138

Chennai 11 — 24.276

736 977.911

1842 Silver

	mtg	an	Value
Boston	1		611

Wells	102		312,815
	103		313,426

Phila	H05		1,093,607
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Wells	27		137,777
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Cleveland	34		22,610
	466		1,553,994
	569		1,567,420

Gold. 1843.

6. Philad. 45,414

144 N. York. 800,806

536 Philad. 2,892,252

8 Balt. 186,735

118 London. 152,1600

997 777 4,107,807.

P.

1843 Silver

	No. of depts	Value.
<u>Boston.</u>	1	139

<u>N York.</u>	28	274,474
	89	275,613

<u>Phila d.</u>	420	2,125,947
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<u>Balt.</u>	9	30,709
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<u>Chewchen.</u>	45	26,561
	474	2,083,217

541	563	2,357,830
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Washington City Feb. 14th 44.

dit

At the instance of Gov. Gilmer and Mr. Ingersoll.

I address you a few lines in relation to the Department over which you preside; and I the more readily acquiesce in the suggestion from the recollection that when, on a former occasion, I was desirous of calling the attention of Government to the consideration of the matter now in hand, you tendered me, through Mr. Sam-
brell, the facilities afforded by the Mint for the investigation of this matter.

It has been suggested that in view of the increased amount of coinage and other considerations, you might deem it expedient to avail of the provision for the appointment of a temporary assistant to the Chief Coiner or such other officer of the Mint as would allow me the opportunity of performing the experiments and testing the proposed improvements without the necessity of a special Enactment.

The experiments I have in contemplation relate as well to the diminution of the natural detritus of coin in the ordinary current of circulation, as to the prevention of fraudulent reduction. I will only add, that the circumstances which transpired during my former visit to the Mint forbade a full disclosure either of the evil or, the artistic proposal.

In reply by the return mail, if it suits your convenience, is respectfully requested.

With High Considerations

With High Consideration

Nov. Oct. Cont.

J. T. Barclay

Dr. Patterson?

Mr. L.
Feb. 14th, 1846.

Sir,

In a letter of the 28th ult., you refer to me a letter to yourself from the Hon. L. Pratt, requesting an official statement of the principal sources from which are received all uncoined metals that are coined at the Mint of Philadelphia; that portion comes from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other places, for the last few years.

In an answer which I had the honor to write to you on the 29th ult., I suggested that Mr. Pratt should let me know whether he meant to confine his inquiries to uncoined metals only; and whether, by the source from which the bullion was derived, he meant the original, the intermediary, or the immediate source.

In a letter of the 7th inst., Mr. Pratt informs me that he meant his inquiries to extend to all the metals brought for coinage, and that ^{you suggested him} ~~him to mean~~ by the source of the ^{bullion} ~~bullion~~ ^{to mean} the residence of the depositor, or of the individual ⁱⁿ whose name the deposit is made.

With these explanations, it has been brought within our power to answer the inquiries; and I have thought it has been necessary, for this purpose, to examine the registers of more than 5000 deposits. The result is presented in the subjoined table.

As the deposits from Boston and Baltimore are comparatively of small amounts, I have not judged it necessary to give them separate tables. The first table presents the number & value of the deposits

from the several places named, during the whole period of five years. - (See below.)

columns in the table. The whole number of the pieces, in the five years, was from Boston, 14 in gold, and 8 in silver; and from Baltimore 93 in gold, and 70 in silver.

Number & Value of Deposits made at the Mint at Philadelphia, during the five years, ending Dec. 31, 1843, from the several places named.

Boston, and shipping North of New York.	Gold.	14,	Value \$	91, 13 ⁰⁰
New York.	Silver.	8	"	14, 040
Philadelphia	Gold	"	"	"
Baltimore	Silver	"	"	"
Other places South of Philadelphia	Gold	93	"	372, 229
	Silver	70	"	212, 248
	Gold	525	"	682, 012
	Silver	212	"	165, 991

The following table exhibits the results for the separate years; but as the deposits from Boston and Baltimore were an insignificant amount, I have not judged it necessary to give them separate columns in the table.

Very respectfully

J. R. M. P.
D.

Tabular Statement of the (1.)

Number and Value of Deposits made at the Mint at Philadelphia, during the five years ending Dec. 31, 1843, from the several places named.

Place.	Gold-Deposits		Silver-Deposits		Total.	
	No.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.
Boston, & other places North of N. York.	14	90,133	8	4,040	22	94,173
New York,	585	2,330,606	328	1,015,619	913	3,346,225
Philadelphia	1801	11,570,438	1577	5,904,330	3378	10,514,768
Baltimore,	93	372,229	70	212,248	163	614,477
Other places South of Philad.	426	682,012	212	165,991	638	848,003
	7919	8,045,418	2195	7,372,228	5114	15,417,646

Feb. 14. '44.

(2.)

Tabular Statement of the deposits at the Mint of the
U. S. at Philadelphia, from Jan. 1, 1839, to Dec. 31, 1843, inclusive, exhibiting the amounts received from New York & from North & compared with those received from Philadelphia & from South of it.

	Year.	New York, & from North of it.		Philadelphia & from South of it.	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Silver Deposits.	1839,	31	\$ 110,563	288	1,740,898
	1840,	64	215,004	443	818,066
	1841,	49	106,052	388	456,394
	1842,	103	313,426	466	1,253,994
	1843,	89	274,613	474	2,083,217
	Total,	336	1,019,658	1659	6,352,569
Gold Deposits.	1839,	38	451,307	261	591,220
	1840,	125	570,458	1114	631,342
	1841,	142	229,214	406	485,959
	1842,	144	323,540	592	654,371
	1843,	150	846,220	647	3,261,587
	Total,	599	2,420,739	2320	5,624,679
Gold and Silver.	Total,	935	3,440,398	4179	11,977,248

Number & Value
 of Deposits made at the Mint at Philadelphia
 during the Five years ending Dec. 31, 1843
 from New York and places north of it, and from Philadelphia
 and places south of it

96,173
 614,677
 848,002

94. 173

154, 177

848, 002

Mint of the United States.

Feb. 15th, 1844.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, in which you resume the subject of your designs for the improvement of our currency, and propose a plan by which you might make experiments on them at the Mint.

In the interview which I had with you in March 1836, you explained to me the improvements which you then proposed to make, and you virtually included them in a series of questions which you proposed to me in writing on the 22^d of March. To these I replied in my letter to you of the 23^d, in which I frankly stated that, in my judgment, the changes proposed were not advisable; and certainly they were not such as required experimental investigation.

In your letter of yesterday you state, that, at your visit to the Mint, you had not made

"a full disclosure either of the evil or the anti-
dote proposed." If this be the fact, you have
an opportunity of doing so now in writing,
and if this be done, a judgment may be formed
as to the importance of confirming your views
by experiment. At present, I am without
the means of coming to any conclusion with
regard to the matter.

R. M. P.

Dr. James Barclay,
Washington.

Mint of the U. States,
Feb. 19th, 1844.

Sir, I have the honor to request that you
will issue your warrant in favor of the
Treasurer of the Mint, for Two Thousand
Dollars, (\$2,000) out of the appropriation, for
the present fiscal year, for Wages of Workmen.

R. M. P.
D.

To/ Hon. Bro. C. Spencer, }
Sec. of Treasury. }

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,

July 21. 1844.

Sir:

Enclosed you will receive *One* Treasury Draft made payable to your order, together with a descriptive list of the same, combined with a receipt therefor, which you will please to sign and return to this office, by return of mail.

I am, respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. SELDEN,

Treasurer of the United States.

Isaac Roach Esq

Minist of the United States.

Philadelphia,

Feb. 21, 1844.

Dear Sir, I have to acknowledge the receipt of your ^{communication} letter of the 15th inst., and to assure you that I duly appreciate the spirit of kindness in which you have conveyed the ~~statements~~ ^{information} which you have thought it your duty to make on the late annual assay. I have to thank you, also, for having sending a copy of these ^{assays} ~~statements~~ to the Secretary of the Treasury, as I should have certainly ~~been~~ ^{not} failed to do so myself. In doing so, you have only anticipated a course which I should not have failed to take myself. I shall communicate to the Secretary such observations as I deem to be called for by your statements; especially those on the assays of gold and silver, ^{because} they might, if misunderstood, be considered of a very serious character, and ~~because~~ ^{because} they fall within the scope of your functions as a Commissioner.

I am, dear Sir,

with great respect,

your faithful servant,

R. W. Patterson.

To / Prof. James Renwick.

N. H. Went
 June 24, 1844
 Dear Mr. Allen
 I have the pleasure
 to acknowledge the
 receipt of your letter
 of the 21st inst. and
 in reply to inform
 you that the same
 has been forwarded
 to the proper
 authorities for their
 consideration. I am,
 Sir, very respectfully,
 Yours,
 N. H. Went

Bill of Lading and of certificate of Tonnage, Hark Lane, County, shipped in conformity with your order of 8th inst. amounting to \$178.50 which I enclose you will please pay to the

As we are obliged to have copies manufactured, before orders can be executed, owing to the uncertain demand for them; the Articles, are, at all times, on hand, and for which we should be glad to have your orders for the Print.

I have changed
 these coming to No 20 because
 they are a set of 20 is your letter
 altho' by my clock they Number 38
 There has been an evident
 mistake in changing the last parcel

Cause of Reps

Feby 22nd 1844-

My dear Sir -

Though personally un-
-known to you, I hope you will pardon
the liberty I take in introducing to your
acquaintance Dr Hunter & Mr Woodruff
two respectable citizens of Alabama, who
visit the mint with a view of submit-
-ting to you, what they suppose to be
a specimen of Silver Ore, which exists
in very large quantities in Tallapoosa
County in that State & which they sup-
-pose to be the locality of the Soto's
mining operations while in that
County - I shall remember most thank-
-fully any information you may give
these gentlemen by analysing or assaying
their specimens, or by any other assistance
of the same kind, which may be in your
power - I am with great respect yours
about servat &c -

Eliza A. Lewis -

D^r R. M. Patterson

President of the U. S. Mint
Philadelphia - 3

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Feb. 22d, 1844.

Dear Sir,

I pray you to accept my sincere
thanks for the very interesting and valuable
present which you have made to the Mint,
on the part of the Company over which you
preside, of a ^{collection} of the ^{specimens} Minerals of
found at your mines in North Carolina.
The specimens ^{will occupy} shall hold a conspicuous place in
our Cabinet; where they will not fail to attract
attention to the liberality of the your Company, ^{as well} as to the important enterprises in which
they are engaged.

R. W. Patterson
Director

To
William Blackburn, Esq.
President of
Washington Mining Company.

(Private)

Mint of the United States,
Feb. 22. 1854.

Dear Sir,

Prof. Newrick has sent to me a communication containing certain criticisms on the counter pursued in the late Assay at the Mint, - a copy of which he has also forwarded to you, - and which calls for some explanations from me. These I had hoped to be able to send you to-day, but I find myself unable to do so. They shall not, however, be long delayed; and I now write merely for the purpose of announcing my intended communication, and of expressing my conviction that you will find it entirely satisfactory.

Mr. Bache informs me that he has recommended Mr. Joseph Saxton, - one of the Assistants of the Mint, - to fill the place lately occupied by Mr. Edmund Hassler. I should part with Mr. Saxton with much regret; but still I must acknowledge that he would now be more important to the office of Weights & Measures, than to the Mint, and I therefore hope that his services may be secured by you. He is a man of very extraordinary skill and talent. It is of a balanced made by him, here, that Prof. Newrick says, at the close of his letter, (above referred to,) that it "exceeds in perfection of

workmanship and accuracy of performance
any thing that he had ever seen or read of."

Very respectfully,
Your faithful servant,

(Signed) R. M. Patterson.

To/

Mrs. John C. Spencer.

Mint of the United States.

Feb. 24, 1844.

My dear Sir,

I send herewith an official letter
of thanks for the very valuable and ac-
ceptable present made to the mint by
the Washington Mining Company; but
I am well aware of the large share of
our gratitude for this donation which
is due to your own liberal and friendly
feelings; and we all join in ^{expressing} ~~attesting~~
you ~~that you have largely~~ in your thanks,
and our best wishes.

Very sincerely your friend &c.

D. W. Patterson.

Saml. P. Griffiths, Esq.

In conformity with the provisions of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to Taxes on certain Real Estate in the City and County of Philadelphia."

NOTICE.

You are hereby notified that the following Taxes are due and unpaid on certain Real Estate, situate in Chesnut Street in the City of Philadelphia, assessed in the name of
To wit: The United States Mint

Marble Building & Lot 150 ft on Chesnut St
by 200 ft on Spruce St to Olive St

County State & Poor Taxes Li Mendon & Light & Colu. for 1843 \$660.00

And that if the said Taxes are not paid to me before the first day of April next, the same will be registered, and that an addition of six per centum will be charged thereon until paid, according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, passed on the third day of February, 1824, entitled "An Act relating to Taxes on certain Real Estate in the City and County of Philadelphia."

My residence is 216 Market St
City of Philadelphia. Feb. 24th 1844

To Robt M. Patterson Esq
President

Simon Mudge Collector

City Taxes for 1843 \$270.00

And that if the said Taxes are not paid to me before the first day of April next, the same will be registered, and that an addition of six per centum will be charged thereon until paid, according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, passed on the third day of February, 1824, entitled "An Act relating to Taxes on certain Real Estate in the City and County of Philadelphia."

My residence is South West cor. Walnut & 1st St
City of Philadelphia. Feb. 24th 1844

To Robt M. Patterson Esq
Presd &c

H. Humphreys C. C.

In conformity with the provisions of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to Taxes on certain Real Estate in the City and County of Philadelphia."

NOTICE.

You are hereby notified that the following Taxes are due and unpaid on certain Real Estate, situate in Chestnut Street in the City of Philadelphia, assessed in the name of —

To wit:

The United States Mint,
Marble Buildings & Lot 150 feet on Chestnut St.
by 200 feet on Spruce St. to Olive St.
City Taxes for 1843 \$270.00

And that if the said Taxes are not paid to me before the first day of April next, the same will be registered, and that an addition of six per centum will be charged thereon until paid, according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, passed on the third day of February, 1824, entitled "An Act relating to Taxes on certain Real Estate in the City and County of Philadelphia."

My residence is South West cor. Walnut & 12th St.
City of Philadelphia. July, 24, 184 "

By Robt. M. Patterson Esq.
Deputy

H. Humphreys Clk.

Minist of the United States,
February 26. 1844.

Sir, I'm a letter from you to the Treasurer
of the Mint, dated Jan. 16th 1843, you giving the
following instructions.

"The Attorney General having decided
that the property of the United States is not liable
for the payment of taxes you will be pleased in
future to pay no taxes on the United States Mint,
without instructions from the Department."

In compliance with this notice the Treasurer
refused to pay the Philadelphia City, State and
County Taxes for 1843; and I have, in consequence,
this day received from the Collector, notice of which
I send you copies enclosed.

Under these circumstances, I beg leave
to apply for your instructions as to the course
we are to pursue.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful Servant

(Signed) R. M. L.
Director

J. M. Cullick, Esq.
Comptroller of the Treasury

1
Mint of the United States, Feb. 26, 1894.

Sir,

A Communication has been made to me, dated the 16th inst., by Professor James Henrich, containing certain strictures upon the late Annual Assay at the Mint, which he attended as one of the Commissioners designated by the President. Of this Communication he sent you a copy; and, in so doing, he anticipated the course which I should certainly myself have taken; because it is proper that the Head of the Department should be made acquainted even with the doubts which may be expressed on such an occasion, and that they should be explained to him if they admit of explanation.

The first objection made to the assay is virtually this; that while the proportion of the pure metal to the alloy was determined, no assay was made to ascertain the quality of the alloy itself. The 3rd Sect. of the act of Jan. 18, 1837, which prescribes the duties of the Assay Commissioners, says: "Such examination shall be made of the reserved pieces as shall be judged sufficient; and if it shall appear that these pieces do not differ from the Standard fineness & weight by a greater quantity than is allowed by Law, the trial shall be considered and reported as satisfactory; &c." Now the Standard fineness is declared by Sect. 8, to be "Such

that of 1000 parts by weight, 900 shall be pure metal and 100 of Alloy." It is true that the Section goes on to state of what material the alloy shall consist, but the analysis which would be necessary to prove that it was all copper, or copper & silver in certain proportions, is not called for by the Section which regulates the Annual Assay, and, for the fifty successive years that these annual assays have been held, has never been deemed of such interest or importance as to be made or asked for.

It is proper here to state that, at the late meeting of the Commission, the first step taken was to read aloud all the Sections of the act bearing upon the business of the day; the second was, to read the minutes of the last meeting, showing the course followed on that occasion, and which it was proposed ^{again} to pursue, if no objection or suggestion was made to the contrary. In the assays then reported, it appeared that no analysis of the alloy was made, & if Mr. Kenrick had then stated his desire to know the proportion of silver in the Charlotte Gold coin, he should have been gratified.

The next paragraph of Mr. Kenrick's ~~letter~~ communication contains several strictures, which it is necessary that I consider separately.

It is said that the hurried assay of the Silver coin, was not satisfactory to one of his colleagues because there was no explanation given of the method.

The Commissioner referred to is Gov. Colby; & Mr. DeBois,

who conducted the assay, assures me that he did endeavor to explain the process to him. That he may not have succeeded with a gentleman who cannot be supposed to have any familiarity with chemical sciences, is very probable, and is not, I think, a ground of accusation. At our annual assays, care has always been taken, since Special Commissioners have been authorized, that one of them at least, should be a chemist, able to comprehend the processes employed. But, I think I shall show as I proceed, that this knowledge is not necessary in order that a Commissioner may have satisfactory evidence of the accuracy and fidelity of the assays.

Mr. Kenrick next remarks that "no preliminary trial was made of the solution of salt employed." Of all the difficulties suggested in Mr. Kenrick's communication, this is the only one mentioned to me at the time, and I have to regret that he has forgotten the answer which I gave to him. It was that the test of the solution was made; and was made, not beforehand, but at the time ^{that} the assay was going forward; and that, in fact, the solution did not prove to be of the true standard strength. Our course in conducting the Silver assay is this: A roll of perfectly pure Silver, (which was originally brought from the Paris Mint, and ^{afterwards} carefully tested here,) is kept in the pyx with the coins reserved for the annual assay, inclosed

in an envelope of paper, under the private seal of the Judge of the U. S. District Court, who always acts as Chairman of the Commissioners. When the assay of silver is to be made, the seal of the envelope are broken, and a test piece is taken from the roll and weighed in the presence of the Commissioners. The assay pieces from the coins are taken, as described in the report sent to you, and these are also weighed. These pieces and the test piece are then subjected, at the same time to the same process of assay.

The precise amount of the Standard Saline Solution necessary for the test piece is known. If more or less be required, it is a proof that the solution varies from the Standard to that extent; and this is the test of the solution required, and then, the precise correction to be applied to the other assays. This application is perfectly simple; and thus to be convinced of the accuracy of these assays, it is only requisite that the Commissioner have faith in the pure test silver set apart, and in the accuracy of the printed tally used for the humid assay at the Mint of Paris.

I think, therefore, that the results might be satisfactory even to a Commissioner who cannot comprehend the whole theory of the Chemical process followed.

Mr. Minnick's next stricture has regard to the assay of gold, with which he finds fault only because the precise course prescribed by Chaudet is not followed. In stating this discrepancy, however,

Mr. Minnick confounds the instructions for the assay of pure gold and that of alloyed gold. For the latter, Chaudet recommends a course which is followed exactly by Mr. Eckfeldt, except in one important point, and this is, that Chaudet uses but two courses of acid to separate the silver from the gold, while Mr. Eckfeldt uses three. His repeated experiments showed that when two acids only were employed, a sensible portion of silver remained in the cornet, which was separated, however, by the third, almost wholly. I say almost, for it is not pretended, by any chemist, that the cornets left from the assay are mathematically pure. That the use of two acids only is not sufficient, is proved to our satisfaction by the fact that the French gold coins almost uniformly fall one thousandth short of their legal standard.

In the assay of gold, use is made of a roll of pure gold, preserved, from year to year, with the same precautions and formalities as I have described for the roll of pure silver. The weight of 1000 milligrams of this is taken, and the same weight from the several specimens of the coins under trial. These are all subjected to precisely the same process. The pure gold, after the cupellation and parting by acid, ought still to weigh 1000. It is always found to weigh a trifle more, and this additional weight is a correction

to be subtracted from the weight of all the other assays. Nothing can be more fair, nor I had hoped, more entirely satisfactory. Mr. Kemble, indeed, seems surprised that any of the silver placed in the cupel with the pure gold should have been found still attached to it. If the ordinary process of assay of the French Mint had been employed, we have Chaudet's own authority for saying that the pure gold would show, ^{almost} always, a surcharge of 1 to 2 milligrammes. In the late assay at this Mint, the surcharge in question was $\frac{1}{3}$ of a milligramme, which it will probably surprise you to learn corresponds to the 389th part of a grain. The best French Assay balances are of steel with steel support for the knife-edge. Ours, (made by Mr. Saxton,) are of palladium with the beam resting on agate, & the scale-dishes hanging from rubies. We can therefore detect more minute differences in weight than could be shown by the balances of the Paris Mint. But in the ordinary operation, we never report nearer than half a milligramme, and the law allows a variation of two milligrams above & below the true standard for gold, and, of 3 milligrammes for silver. In the analysis made at the late annual assay, the gold of Philadelphia & Baltimore differed from the standard one tenth of a milligramme; that of Charlotte 2 tenths; and that of N. Orleans five tenths.

The explanation which I have thus given, (and which I fear you may have found tedious,) as to the use of the test specimens of pure gold & pure silver, will I hope be found a satisfactory answer to

another, apparently grave stricture on the assays; namely, that the character & purity of the chemical agents employed, rests wholly upon the good faith of the very Officer whose fidelity and skill is under trial. I may observe as to the question of fidelity, that the Assayer can have no interest whatever in falsifying their work, as no gold or silver passes into their hands, except the minute specimens required for the assays. I would moreover remark, that, with regard to 3 of the 4 Mints, even their skill is not under trial; while the assays from these Mints, made at the same time, and precisely in the same manner as our own, present an impartial evidence both of the purity of the chemical agents, and of the accuracy of the process.

I have now considered all the strictures made by Mr. Kenrick, upon the subjects which came within the scope of his function as a Commissioner; and which bore upon the course pursued by our Assayers. I am happy in believing that these gentlemen are entirely exonerated from all just blame. They are indeed Officers worthy of all confidence & commendation. They have studied their department most thoroughly; and are not men to follow the authority even of Chaudet, when careful experiments of their own, often repeated, show the processes by which they can obtain more accurate results.

Leaving the business of the Annual Assay, Mr. Henrich is kind enough to show the interest which he took, in his visit to the Mint, by making remarks on some other points connected with the Establishment.

The first of these observations refers to the circumstance of our not having introduced the process of parting gold & silver by Sulphuric instead of Nitric Acid. Ten years ago, Mr. Peale, (now Chief Coiner) was sent to Europe, by my predecessor in office, to learn the new Sulphuric Acid process, & he succeeded fully in the object of his mission, so that we are in possession of all the knowledge necessary for the introduction of this process. It has not been deemed expedient to employ it, however, for the following very valid reasons:

1st. The apparatus could not be placed in this building for want of room. It requires two stories to be occupied, one above the other, & we have them not at command.

2d. The fumes of the Sulphurous Acid given off are so offensive as to form a nuisance not to be tolerated in the midst of a city. Hence, the establishments in Paris are all placed beyond the walls. I may remark, moreover, that they are all private enterprises, for the Mint does not refine the precious metals, as we are obliged to do.

3d. The apparatus required is very expensive. Four platinum vessels, which would be needed, would alone cost \$20,000, and the other fixtures not less than \$10,000 more. With the small amount of parting that we have to do, the new process

with the first cost considered, would be far from economical. The interest alone of the outlay would be eight \$1800, and all the nitric acid used by us last year cost but \$1160.

4th. The work with this process would have to go on at night as well as by day; and it is unsafe and on other accounts objectionable to have the Mint open at night.

5th. A great improvement in the nitric acid process, invented by Arfwedson, and now used in all our Mints, rendering a change from that process much less desirable than it was formerly.

Mr. Henrich's last remarks have regard to the imperfection of our coins. He observes, ~~that~~ that they are less in relief than those of France & England. This I believe to be a mistake, though it is a very natural one. I do not know ahead of any coins that has a finer effect than that of Louis Philippe, on the Five franc piece. It appears not only very distinct but very prominent; yet, if it be examined with care, it will be found to be very flat. The effect of high relief is produced by the artist, by so managing the slight depressions and elevations as skilfully to mingle light & shadow, and by these means to give the effect of a drawing. There is nothing in the mechanical part of coinage which we can not accomplish.

What we want is art, and art of a higher order than we have yet been able to command. If we had even an artist who could model a Medallion in wax with the requisite skill, we could accomplish the rest. I have spared no exertion for the improvement of our coin, as specimens of art, but I feel that my success has been very imperfect. The figure of Liberty designed by Sully, is beautiful, but the figure on the coin is certainly not of corresponding merit. This is not, as Mr. Kemrick supposes, because the same expression could not be given in basso-relievo, but because it requires, for its execution, a higher order of skill than we possess in this country. My experience in this matter has served to confirm the adage: "Art is difficult; Criticism easy."

Very respectfully,

Your faithful servant,

Wm. D.

Director.

To
 Hon. Wm. C. Spencer,
 Sec. of Treasury.

Mint of the U. States,
March 1. 1844.

Gentlemen,
I enclose a memorandum
of ~~your~~ ^{the} deposits of gold made on
the 28th ult. in your name. The receipt,
made payable to your order, was given to the
person who made the
deposits to be forwarded to you.

R. M. P.
D.

To: }
Messrs. Brickhead & Placed. }
Baltimore. }

Baltimore 26th March 1844

Ed. Sprague Esq.

Treasurer of the Mint of the U.S.

Philad^a

Sir,

We sent you last week
a package of Gold sent in charge
of Adams & Co Express, &c. containing
by the advice of our friend in
S^t. America 568 $\frac{3}{4}$ Castellanos - which
we are informed should yield
about 94. $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. being six Cas-
tellanos to the ounce - former
remittances have yielded in that
proportion -

We have today received from Messrs
Adams & Co your receipt dated
28 ulto. in our favor for 84. $\frac{4}{100}$.
making a difference of more than
10 ounces - As there appears to be
a mistake somewhere - we should
be obliged by your informing us

if the package was recd. in good
order - and seals entire - it
was not opened by us here - We
put an additional wrapper
over the original one - the
inner one being directed to us
and the outside one "to the
Mint of the United States
Philadelphia"

We send this by
Mr. Pugh who has promised
to call on you and learn any
particulars which you may
be able to give in relation
to this business.

We are Sir,
Very respectfully,
Yours obt. sts.

Wickhead & Pearce

The direction on the package
of Gold was directed by me
To the
Mint of the U. S. State
Phil.

Since writing the within we have recd
your favor of 11th inst. with memo. of yield
of the package of Gold dust \$1497.82
the cost, by our letter was. \$1491.62
other parcels which we have recd have
yielded an advance of 7.28%
and a parcel recd. at the same time
as this (of our last sent) has yielded a
profit of 8.70% - which inclines us
to think there may be something
wrong, our parcel was sent via
Panama and may have lost on
the way. If you can throw any
light on the subject we shall be
much obliged.

Respy
Wickhead & Pearce

Branch Bank of Cape Fear
Raleigh N.C. March 2. 1844

Dear Sir,

In a package accompanying this
I send you - in Gold Dust & a box weighing
(according to our weight) the Bar 12.03 -

Dust. 2... 8 Dwt 2 1/4 grs

the certificate for which you will please
enclose in the accompanying letter to Mr
D. J. Gammann. Enclose to New York
& please send me a statement of the
weight fineness & assayed value of
each parcel -

We are very much in want of some coins
on what terms would you send me
\$50 or \$100 - write to Raleigh -

Very Respectfully
Wm. H. Hunt

Dr. R. M. Patterson }
Director of the Mint }
Philadelphia }

D. W. Stone
Cashier

What variation has the act of 1843 made
in the value of the English & French Gold coins

Mint of the U. States,
March 11, 1844.

Gentlemen,

Your letter of the 2d inst., addressed to Mr. Sprague, has just been put into my hands. Your difficulty, as to the weight of your deposits of gold, arises from a double mistake. The first is that there are 674 Castellanos in a Spanish Once, instead of 6: the second that the Spanish once is less than the Once Roy, in the proportion of 92.45 to 10,000. Using these data, you will find that 568 1/2 Castellanos are equal to 84 1/2 Roy. The weight found at the Mint was 84 1/2 Roy: as exact a coincidence as could have been expected.

With regard to the product of your deposits, I have consulted our Assayers, and they inform me that the fineness, viz. 88 1/2 thousandths, was fully equal to the average of the gold dust from the same region.

R. M. P.

To Messrs. Burkhead & Pearce,
Baltimore.

Branch Bank of Cape Fear
Raleigh N.C. March 5. 1844

Dear Sir,

I send you accompanying this
by Mr. McKimmon a bunch of the place
1343. & Dwt 20 grs. of Gold Dust from a
mine in McDowell County this State -
please enclose the Mint certificate in
the letter accompanying this to Mr. Gannaman
Cochin New York and send me the assay;
the gentlemen working the mine are anxious
to ascertain its value.

Very Respectfully

Wm. W. Holt. Sent

Dr. E. M. Patterson

Director U.S. Mint

Philadelphia Pa

D. W. Stone

Cochin

Mint of the United States

Philadelphia, March 7, 1844.

Sir,

In compliance with a provision in the act of March 3d, 1843, regulating the currency of certain foreign gold and silver coins in the United States, I have prepared the following report of the result of assays made at the mint, to determine their fineness, weight, and value.

The gold coins of Great Britain maintain the standard specified in the act. They are 915.5 thousandths fine, and are worth 94.6 cents per dwt.

The gold coins of France are also found to be of the same quality as heretofore; being 899 thousandths fine, and worth 92.9 cents per dwt.

Of silver coins, the Spanish pillar dollar, and the dollar of Mexico, Peru, and Bolivia, are made current at one dollar, provided they be not less than 897 thousandths

impurities, and 415 grains in weight.

The Spanish pillar dollar, (which has long ceased to be coined,) always maintained this fineness, and rather exceeds it; but, by reason of wear, they are now scarcely of the required weight, ^{and} on an average they are barely equal in value to one dollar. The other dollars specified, being kept up by fresh issues, generally exceed the limit of weight, averaging from 415.5 to 416.5 grains. Their fineness, however, is somewhat variable, and we have noticed a gradual improvement in the Mexican ^{dollars}, and a slight deterioration in the Bolivian ^{dollars}. Mexican dollars, in mass, vary from 897 to 900 thousandths in fineness, and are worth from 100.5 to 101 cents. The Peruvian are worth nearly or quite 101 cents, and the Bolivian about 100.5 cents.

The only other silver coin named in the act is the five-franc piece of France, which is made current at 93 cents, if not less than 900 thousandths fine, and 384 grains in weight. They are found fully equal to these rates, and yield on an average from 93 to 93.2 cents.

The foreign coins thus reported upon comprise all those which are found in sufficient quantity in the United States to call for legal provisions to regulate

their use, such as Central American, Chile, Bolivia, and the Argentine Republic. Yet another act, passed March 3d, 1823, makes the Spanish gold coins receivable, for public lands, at different rates, namely, one dollar for 28 1/2 grains, or 84 cents per dwt.

Conformably to provisions in these two acts, (of 1806 and 1823,) it is my duty to report, that the French gold, of old standard, is 897 to 901 thousandths fine, and worth 92.7 to 93.1 cents per dwt.; the gold coins of Chile, 868 thousandths fine, are worth \$89.9 cents per dwt. Of those of Central American and the Argentine Republic, our specimens are so few, and rate so far below the required fineness, that no specific valuation can or need be made of them.

It will be seen, from the above statements, that all the legal provisions, anterior to the act of March 3, 1843, that still remain in force, regarding the currency of foreign coins, either apply to

such as are rarely met with, or give a
wrong valuation. These provisions, therefore,
serve to bring error and confusion into our
currency, and I would respectfully suggest
the propriety of repealing them.

R. M. Patterson
Quincy

Mr. John C. Spencer,
Secretary of the Senate.

To/ Sec. of Treasury.

March 7. 1844.

Report on Foreign Coins.

March 1844
to

their circulation, as which are sufficiently uniform in their character and of such provision. But the consequence of the omission of a repealing clause in the act of March 3, 1843, the acts of Jan 25 and 28, 1844, are still in force, in respect to some other varieties of coin. Thus the gold coins of Spain, Mexico, and Colombia, of the fineness of 20 carats $3\frac{7}{8}$ grains, (equivalent to 869 thousandths,) are made current at 89.9 cents per dwt. But the enactment is useless for two reasons. First, because they are inconsistent in fineness, the extreme variations being from $8\frac{1}{4}$ to $8\frac{3}{4}$ thousandths; and secondly, because they bear a commercial value almost always varying from, and superior to, their intrinsic worth. The gold coins of Portugal, of 22 carats, ($915\frac{3}{4}$ thousandths) fine, are rated at 94.8 cents per dwt. The few that remain are about $91\frac{1}{4}$ thousandths fine, and are worth 94.4 cents per dwt. The other coins made current by this act are the dollars of Chile and Central America, and Spanish dollars restamped in Brazil. All these reach the assumed value of 100 cents; but they are rarely met with in this country. There is still another ^{act} ~~law~~, bearing date April 10, 1846, which contains provisions introduced by subsequent enactments, and which must

therefore continue to be operative. This treat-
lyzes the parts of a "Spanish milled dollar",
if their weight be in the proportion of 415 grains
to the dollar. ^{or an average} Now these pieces are so reduced
by wear, that, the half-dollar is worth but
49 1/2 cents; the quarter-dollar, about 23 1/2 cents;
the eighth, 11 cents; and the sixteenth, 5 1/2 cents.

All of these, except the half-dollar, are ~~as~~
^{so long as a trace of a pillar or letter is to be seen upon them,}
very plenty in our circulation, and pass ge-
nerally at their ~~nominal~~ ^{actual} value which seem
to be given to them by the alien law, though,
for some months past they have been disre-
dited at the government offices and the banks,
except at their actual mint value.

The same law makes current the French
crown, at 110 cents, if it weigh 449 grains. ~~Now~~
We occasionally get some worn-out pieces
of this denomination for recoinage, and find
them actually worth ^{not more than} 108 cents. They ceased
to be coined in 1793, and are now rare even
in France.

Lastly, ^{by} this law, the gold coins of France,
Spain, and the dominions of Spain, ~~are~~ ^{were} legalized
at one dollar for 27 1/2 grains, corresponding to
87 1/2 cents per dwt. This, I presume, is unrepel-
ed as to the Louis d'or, and gold of Spanish

New York, March 7th 1844

My dear Sir

My friend Dr. Meigs of Kentucky, who expects to make a short stay in Philadelphia, is desirous of seeing the operations of the Mint, & I hope you will give him permission to do so, which will add another to the kind favors I have received from you.

I am not sorry (except for your sake) that our friend Prof. Henry has declined being a candidate for the place lately occupied by Baché. but I shall not enjoy so much of his society as I have done for the last two years, as I find it necessary that I should return to New York. My duties in the Medical College make it inconvenient for me to reside out of the city. I shall however, give my usual course of lectures at Princeton in the summer.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely

R. M. Patterson, Esq.
Director of the U.S. Mint.

John Torrey

(Copy)

Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury
March 5. 1844.

Sir,

By the papers referred to me, it appears, that City and County taxes have been assessed on the United States Mint in Philadelphia, and that the collector had notified Robert M. Patterson, Esq. that if the taxes are not paid before the first day of April, the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the 3^d day of February, 1824, would be enforced. In reply to your inquiry as to the proper course to be pursued, I beg leave to state, that I have recently considered the subject in connexion with the assessment of taxes upon the Custom House, in Portland, Me. In that case, I endeavored to procure the assent of the City authorities of Portland, that an amicable suit be instituted in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the legal principle involved. But the authorities of the City of Portland positively refused to concur in my suggestion. The State of Maine had not surrendered jurisdiction over the estate; indeed, the Legislature refused to cede it. Her laws in regard to the collection of taxes are strict and severe, the real estate upon which taxes are not paid, after a certain period, becoming the property of the City, town or plantation in which it lies, I was obliged, under the circumstances, to advise, that the taxes be paid under protest, and I directed the District Attorney immediately

to institute a suit to recover, not only that amount, but the taxes antecedently paid. A direct authority in favor of such course may be found in the reports of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts; it was held that payment of taxes to a collector, who had a tax bill and warrant in the form prescribed by law, is to be regarded as a compulsory payment, and if such taxes were assessed without authority, they may be recovered back in an action for money had and received, although the party made no protest before payment. *The Boston and Sandwich Glass Company, vs. The City of Boston.* 4 Metcalf, 181.

The Custom House case will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, at the next Term, on a certificate of division. I suggest the same course in the case of the Mint in Philadelphia, if an arrangement cannot be had to let things remain as they are, to abide the decision of the suit to recover the taxes paid on the Custom House in Portland; and without prejudice to the rights of the City of Philadelphia, if the decision be adverse to the United States. If this cannot be acceded to, then I suggest, that an amicable suit be commenced, to abide the decision of the Custom House question. If that be refused, it may be best to pay the taxes under protest, and then sue for their recovery back. In the Massachusetts case, a warrant was in the hands of the Officer, as is there the law. In the matter under advisement, it appears that a notice has been given that if the taxes are not paid by the 1st of April, six per cent

will be charged until they are paid; the tax and interest are by law a lien on the property, which has a priority to and must be fully paid before any mortgage, debt, judgment or obligation, with which said estate may become charged. The collector having caused to be registered, with the Commissioners for that purpose, the real estate on which taxes are unpaid after the 1st of April of each year, may levy on the goods, chattels, or personal property which may be found on the real estate.

I am of opinion, therefore, that the taxes should not be paid until after the collector has registered the estate for taxes unpaid - at that time, the collector having power to levy, they must be considered as paid on compulsion, and thus lay the foundation for an action for their recovery, as illegally assessed and compulsorily paid. I hope this may be avoided, and an arrangement made to abide the decision of the question in the cases already pending. I return the papers and remain

Very Respectfully,
Your Obedt. Servt.

(Signed) Chas. B. Parole

Solicitor of the Treasury

J. W. McCulloch. Esq.

First Comptroller

Treasury Department
Comptroller's Office
9th March 1844.

Sir,
The Solicitor of the Treasury, being charged with the superintendence of Judicial proceedings affecting the property of the United States, and the exaction of taxes by State and local authorities partaking of that character - I referred to him your letter of the 26th Ultimo, inquiring what course should be pursued, with respect to the payment of taxes, which are demanded by the Collector of the City, and the Collector of the County, State and Poor taxes, on the United States Mint - and I have the honor to inclose a copy of his reply - by which you will be pleased to regulate your proceedings with respect to said demands.

With great respect
Your Obedt Servt

Samy W. W. Cullough
Comptroller.

R. M. Patterson Esq
Director of the U. S. Mint.
Philadelphia

Minst of the U. States
March 12. 1844

Dear Sir, I am about to start on a journey
with the enclosed papers, and write this
note to provide against the contingency of not
finding you at home. The papers will suf-
ficiently explain the business in which I
desire your official assistance. The courses
pointed out by the Solicitor of the Treasury
are such as require professional advice
and action; and I, of course, place ~~my~~
dependence upon you.

R. M. P.

To
Henry Mifflin, Esq.
Dist. Atty

Wm. U. S.

March 13, 1844.

Dear Sir,

On the 7th inst., I sent to the Sec of the Treasury, a report on the Advers made at the Mint of the foreign coins legally current in the U. States. This report has, I presume, been communicated to Congress. Will you permit me to call your attention to it? I think you will see in it sufficient reasons for confining the currency of foreign coins among us to those comprised in the Act of March 3, 1823. The omission of the repealing clause in this Act leaves many provisions in legal force, though all of them are either erroneous, or apply only to coins rarely met with. Standing as they do, our legislation on this subject is full of confusion & error, & is in fact utterly disregarded. Why should it be continued? Your authority & influence in this matter are as they ought to be of great avail. May I not ask that you will exert them for the repeal of these erroneous & useless laws, & for the consequent substitution of our own coins for those foreign coins which are unsuited to our monetary system, & so unequal in their weight and fineness as to be incapable of a just legal valuation.

The just estimate of Philist & French gold established by the Act of March 3, 1823, has, as you have seen, had a very beneficial influence

on our coinage. The present covvaluation of
other foreign gold coins would have an injurious
effect were it relied upon by the public, but in
practice I believe that its only influence is
to throw discredit on our legislation.

As to silver coins, the only effect worthy
of mention, which would be produced by
a repeal of all old acts on currency would
be to withhold from the public the Spanish
dollar the character which these laws seem
to give to them. I use the word seem be-
cause as these coins do not come under the
conditions of weight & fineness required by law
they are in fact not legal tenders.

I have written on this subject by the
present mail, also to Mr. Evans.

J. P. M. P.
L.

To
Hon. Thos. H. Benton,
U. S. Senate

Wm. M. L.

March 13th/44.

Sir,

On the 7th inst., I sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, a report, required ~~by~~ ^{by} law, of the assays made at the Mint of the foreign gold and silver coins ^{legally} ~~found~~ current in the United States. In this report I give, as I think, sufficient reasons to demonstrate that the currency of foreign coins among us ought to be confined to those comprised in the Act of May 3d, 1843. May I not hope that the Committee of Finance will again take up this subject, and ~~will~~ ^{will} ~~renew~~ ^{renew} report to the Senate and complete the work which they began so well in the act in question, and which has had so marked and so beneficial an influence on the currency of the United States? What is now wanted is an act to take the place of the repealing clause unfortunately omitted in ~~that of March last, the former act.~~ ^{with the exception of this act,} At present there is ^{with the exception of this act,} other confusion, in the inconsistency, weakness, and error, in ^{all} our legislative legislation on foreign currency. With the act of March last alone in force, the whole

subject would be intelligible, - and free
from error; and I am quite confident that
it includes all the foreign coins that should
be, or ought to be, made legal tenders.

P. M. P.
D. C. L.

To
Hon. George Evans,
Chairman of Committee on Finance,
of U. S. Senate.

P. S. - May I suggest that ~~some~~ following
form of the ~~act~~ bill which I think called
for.

A Bill supplementary to the Act of March
3d, 1843, entitled "An Act regulating the Currency
of foreign gold and silver coins in the United
States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives
of the United States in Congress assembled, That all acts and
parts of acts regulating the currency of foreign
gold and silver coins in the United States, ante-
rior to the Act of March 3d, 1843, on that subject,
be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

Mint of the U. States,
March 14, 1844.

Sir, I send enclosed two letters received by me
from D. W. Stein Esq., and also Mint receipts &
Memorandums of ^{the} two gold deposits referred to
therein. These deposits were entered in your
name, because an endorsement is necessary
in negotiating the receipts.

Very respectfully,

R. M. P.

Prof. J. C. Hermann Esq. }
New York. }

Mint of the U.S.

March 11. 1844.

Sir,

Enclosed you have Memorandum of the two gold deposits made received from you on the 9th & 11th inst. They were entered in the name of Mr. Caspary, because our Mint receipts require endorsement. I have forwarded receipts & Memorandums to him as you requested.

We have cuts in keys of \$100, which we send, at our own expense & risk, to such points as are not too far inland. I believe there is a rail-road from Norfolk to Raleigh, in which case we will forward to you such an amount as you may wish.

Pursuing to the Act of March 3, 1833, the "gold coins of Great Britain, of not less than 22 Carats" (916 $\frac{2}{3}$ thousandths) "fine", were made current "at 94 $\frac{7}{8}$ cents per dw't." By the law of 1833, they are made current, if "not less than 915 $\frac{1}{2}$ thousandths in fineness" (which is their true quality,) "at 94 $\frac{7}{8}$ cents per dw't."

The gold coins of France, prior to 1833, were made current, if 900 thousandths fine, at 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per dw't. The Act of March 3, 1833, makes them current, if not less than 899 thousandths fine, (their true quality) at 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per dw't.

By the Act of June 28, 1834, the gold coins of Great Britain were made current, if not less than 22 carats [$916\frac{2}{3}$ thousandths] fine, at 94.8 cents per duty; and the gold coins of France, if 900 thousandths fine, at 93.1 cents per duty. — But it was found that these coins were ^{unusually} short of the fineness given in the law, and consequently they were overvalued; by ~~the~~ ^{the} for what the law states as conditions, the community assumed to be facts.

The Act of March 3, 1848, corrects these errors by stating conditions which are found to exist. Its provisions are as follows:

Gold coins of Great Britain, 915 $\frac{1}{2}$ fine, at 94.6 cents per duty.
Do. do. of France, 899 " " 92.9 " " "

— R. M. P.
D.

Trsf
D. W. Stone, Esq.
Cath. Br. Bk. Cape Henry
Virginia N.C. }

Mint of the United States

Philadelphia, March 14, 1846.

Dear Sir,

"An Act regulating the currency of foreign gold and silver coins in the United States" was introduced into the Senate, and became a law on the 3d of March 1845. It was at first opposed by Col. Benton; but, in consequence probably of some explanations which I gave to him, he withdrew his opposition, but asked and procured the omission of the repealing clause. This unfortunate movement has ~~thus~~^{left} all our legislation on foreign coins, anterior to the act in question, in confusion and error; and, in a report made by me to the Secretary of the Treasury, ^{on the 21st inst.} and which I presume that he has laid before Congress, I have shown this fact, and have suggested the only remedy, namely a repeal of all the old acts on the subject.

The report which I have for Col. Benton's
judgment, ~~is all matters regarding business~~
~~concerning~~ would not permit me to propose
a measure to which he had once made
opposition, without communicating with him
on the subject. I accordingly wrote to
him yesterday. But hardly had my
letter left the Mint, when I heard, ~~that~~
from an article in the ^{news-}paperist, that he
had not recovered from the shock which he
sustained from the busting of the gun on
board the Privateer, — that he was not able
to attend to business, — and that he would
probably be unable to do so for some weeks.
I have felt that, under these circumstances,
my letter was badly timed, and ~~my~~
~~annoying~~ him with might even be con-
sidered by the family as impertinent.
Pray do me the favor to let me know my
enemies in that quarter, if they be many.
Do me also the favor, in the absence of
Col. Benton, of looking over my report,

and ^{and advancing} defending, the measure which it proposes,
if you shall agree with me in my opinion.

I have nothing to add. I await on the
subject, which will, I presume, be referred
to his Committee.

My regards to our friend Bache, and
all the Bache family.

Yours most respectfully
and truly,

A. M. Patterson.

Hon. Robert J. Walker,
U. S. Senate.

To R. M. Patterson Esq^r in Philadelphia

Vienna March 15th 1844.

Dear Sir,

By your much esteemed Letter of the 29th January I perceive you are concerned as to the safe arrival of the Coins which if sent by a Courier to Paris would not have cost any thing, but to be quite sure the Coins shall be packed in case and over which a Visa Certificate will be given and then forwarded by the Imperial Mail coach to Paris - the Expenses both to the Austrian Government will be in charge and Insurance be about 20 of Gold which is £ 2 Sterling and as the Seller pays for the packing I think this will pay for all kinds therefore instead of 20 of Gold send 20 of £. thus all will be paid. The Coins will be found packed with great exactness so that if they are so carefully unpacked and put in the partitions of the Collection in the same Order you will find the Collection well organized. I do not exactly agree with your view of bartering Books for Coins for all the antique Coins are classified and valued according to Monet - in this Collection you will even find each Coin noted with a reference to the Page where Monet has described the same and therefore I hold it quite inseparable with the Collection according to my humble Opinion and thus if you approve of it I would send you the two sets in a Chest which I have to send to the R. R. John Hughes Catholic Bishop in New York and thus the expense will be much lessened. My friend is willing that you can see by his Letter here enclosed to exchange for the 3 Volumes by Monet and the folio Volume by Patin, against a Gold Coin of the Emperor Otho I which he lately bought and which Monet estimated at 200 frs. it is not in the best preservation, but any how rare. If you think proper to have it you can send 40 florins or £ 11. 1. 6. for the same and keep the two. The work by Kache is truly not worth much but if the other Books are taken, this can go also. We do not well understand your English List of the Books, what works

that is by Goltz 150. it would therefore be well to get a
German to copy the List of the Books and send me the
original in your next Letter.
By a little work on Baubach's Coins you will perceive
what Coins he has counterfeited; and when this affair
is regulated, then we will consider how to get all you
may still wish for, and therefore I will send you with
the Books a Catalogue of the Duplicate Coins of the
Imperial Cabinet which were sold by Auction on which
occasions many silver and Copper Coins remained unsold
among which you may find some which might suit you.

My friend has kindly promised me a List of all
such Coins as are still wanting in your Collection of which
Extract you shall have a Copy with the Original Catalogue.
My friend also desires me to tell you he is sorry to part
with his Collection and would certainly not have done so
had he not so large a Collection of modern Coins, and
where as in a year's time one of the greatest modern
Collections will be for sale and thus he will apply
his money in completing his.

He has already packed up a Drawer full of Coins
intended for you in order to see how the Packets will do
best for the journey, on which occasion he had tears in
his eyes, thinking he must part with his Children,
having no others if he had so carefully nursed these last
20 years, and in order to drive away his gloomy whims
he is desirous of having a case of genuine Sagar,
which please have thanks to J. G. S. over which and address
to His Excellency M^r De Senefelder Envoy Extraordinaire and
Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America
at Vienna, sent by the first Vessel bound to Hamburg
to the care of Messrs. J. G. Schumacher & Co. or to Trieste
to the care of M^r Jacob Treher give me due notice thereof.

With the above mentioned great modern Collection of
Coins is also one of modern and Greek Coins, which
if not sold all together will be sold by Auction, but
not till 3 or 4 years to come.
The whole Collection of Roman and Greek Coins would
cost about 36,000 florins. It is the property of the
famous Coin Amateur Helzel who has been 50 years
in bringing them together and owing to Apoplexy has
resolved on selling the same. The entire Collection
consists in 103 Roman Asps — 416 gold 3305 silver
4639 Bronze Roman Coins and Medals — of 119 gold
2128 silver 5883 Bronze besides 200 undated Greek
Coins and Medals, all together 16,760 pieces.

Of the Greek Coins none are gold (or silver) not described
in any work.

As to the Payment please either send me a Bill on London
which may be drawn at 3 Months as a couple of Months
may pass before it reaches me and it will be done at an
easier Exchange or if you prefer to open me a Credit at
Barings or any other house in London, or where else you please
so that I can draw for the same, and to that end send me my
Signature separate which you may send to those gentlemen.
You will much oblige me by collecting for me some rare speci-
mens of American Coins from North America generally, I
please put them together, perhaps you can send them with the Sagar.
I will not fail transmitting the amount there of or other Coins
for the same, I hope we shall continue yet many years in
friendly Interchange together and thus afford me frequent
opportunity of proving the high esteem in which you are
held by

Your very devoted

J. G. Schumacher

I believe there is a medal struck on the Croton Aqueduct if it can
 be had in Bronze or Copper I should request you to send it to my by the
 next occasion, also a "one cc. d." dated 1788 - a half disme of 1792
 a half penny of Maryland struck by the Colony in 1652
 and a Maryland Sixpence - also a sixpence of Chalmers in
 Annapolis - and one of Handish Barry. Value of

March 15 1844
 March 24 1844
 J. G. Patterson Esq
 U. S. Dir. of the Mints of the
 U. S. 42. Ave.
 Philadelphia
 of the U. S. Mint
 of the U. S. Mint

Minist. of the United States,
March 15th, 1844.

Sir,

The matter and business of the Unit, —
Dr. James W. McClintock, — being obliged to
absent himself from Philadelphia, for some
time, in consequence of the death of his father,
I have, with the consent of Dr. McClintock,
appointed the Surgeon, Mr. Jacob G. Griffith,
to act in his place, during his absence.

R. M. Patterson,
(Director.)

Wm. James Mack,
Minister of the Unit.

Min. of the United States.
March 16th, 1844.

Sir,

Dr. Jonas N. McClintock, the
Minister and Referee of the United States, being
obliged to absent himself from Phila-
delphia, for some time, in consequence
of the death of his father, I have, with
the consent of Dr. McClintock, appoin-
ted the Assayer, Mr. Jacob N. Eckfeldt,
to act in his place, during his absence.

Very respectfully,

Your faithful servant,

N. W. Follen-Town,
(Secretary.)

To
Major Isaac Roach,

Treasurer of the United States.

The appointment of Jacob N. Eckfeldt has been
made with my consent. Jonas N. McClintock
Mar 18 1844.

Wash^g: March 17, 1844

Dear Sir,

The Act relating to Branch Units, which
has passed the Senate, merely provides that the
order required of the Officers & Clerks, may be taken
before a Judge of a State Court, as in the
case in regard to the Unit itself; but when
the branches were established, the order was
required to be taken before some Judge of the U.S.
Court. It has been attended with some
inconvenience, & hence is changed.

The act in any sense affecting the operations
of the branches, shall be passed, which I have any
control over the matter, without your knowledge &
advice.

Very Respectfully

Your Obedt Serv^t

Wm. Brown

N. M. Patterson Esq
J. S. S.

Branch Bank of Cape Fear
Raleigh N.C. March 18. 1844 -

Dear Sir

I received yesterday yours of the 14th
instant and am much obliged to you for the
information communicated -

as we have no funds in Philadelphia I
~~am~~ enclose you my check on the Merchant
Bank New York for \$100 - & will be obliged
to you to forward me a leg of \$100 - in cash.

There is a Rail Road from Port-
-mouth (opposite Norfolk) to Weldon in N.C. -
which is within 12 miles of the Raleigh
Rail Road but without any connection
but by Stages - the Petersburg Rail Road
runs to Gaston in N.C. & there connects
with the Raleigh Rail Road & that
would I think be the better way to send
them - Please acknowledge the receipt of
this by mail & inform when the cash is
forwarded - & oblige

Very Respectfully

Wm. W. Johnston

Dr. R. M. Patterson
Director Nat. Unit
Chas.

D. W. Howard

Mont. W.S.

March 18 / 44.

Sir, I have the honor to request that you
will issue your warrant, in favor of the
Treasury of the State, for Six thousand
eight hundred dollars, out of the appropria-
tions for the current year: viz

For Salaries of Officers & Clerks \$ 4,800.

Wages of Workmen 2,000.

\$ 6,800

R. M. Patterson
Dr

Wm. John C. Spencer }
Sec. of Treasury }

March 18, 1844.

United States Bullion Account.

To the credit of this acc. \$204,960.94

\$37,109. — Gold Bullion & Clipping
in the hands of C.C. & M.B.

28,243. — do ~~comp~~ of Treas.

45,360. — Gold Coins.

\$110,712. —

12,657. — due depositors

\$98,062

\$98,062.

\$90,815. — Silver Bullion & Co.
in the hands of C.C. & M.B.

10,671. — do of Treas.

54,374. — Silver Coins.

155,360. —

48,466. — due depts. & Treas. dft.

106,894

106,898.94

204,960.94

Dec 1843.

31st.

204,960.94

Gold Coins. 76,718.64

Silver Coins. 115,424.88

Gold Bullion 79,726.35

Silver Bullion 47,545.01

P. & L. 3,791.37

Gold B. 79,726.35

Gold C. 76,718.64

156,444.99

Due dept. 58,245.31 \$98,199.68

Sil. B. 47,545.01

Sil. C. 115,424.88

P. & L. 3,791.37

166,761.26

Due Bk of M. 60,000. 106,761.26 204,960.94

34,954.23

272.50

32,997.21

68,923.94

9,979.78

\$58,996.66

56,718.64
46,718.64
5,251.00

Phila 18 March 1844
Office of Atty. Gen.

Dear Sir

I have received and given to your letter of the 12th inst. the serious consideration its importance requires and do not hesitate to say that an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, if any such there be, imposing a tax upon the Mine, is repugnant to the Constitution and Laws of the United States and ought not and cannot be enforced.

In the famous cases, with which you are no doubt familiar, of *McCulloch v. The State of Maryland*, 4 Wheaton 316. and *Osborne v. The Bank of the United States*, 9 Wheaton 738, the Supreme Court of the U. States held that a power to create implies a power to preserve, and, as the Bank was their creature, and a necessary means to carry into execution the powers of Congress conferred by the People of the U. States, a State had no right to tax the means thus employed. These cases were not put, as I understand them, upon the ground of property in the United States; for they were not the exclusive owners, being interested only in 1/8 of the Capital stock of the Bank; but upon the principle as above stated that the Bank was a Constitutional instrument for carrying into effect the Constitutional powers

powers of Congress. The Court held the words "Congress" have the power to tax under the power "to destroy"; that the power to destroy may defeat "and render useless the power to create; that there is a plain repugnance in conferring on one Government a power to control the Constitutional means of another; which other, with respect to these very measures, is declared to be supreme."

In 2 Peters 449 The Supreme Court decided that an ordinance of the City of Charleston, imposing a tax upon loans made within the State, was unconstitutional upon the same principle.

In 16 Peters 438 *Dobbin v. Commissioners of Erie County*, it was held that the officers of the U. S. State is not liable to be rated and apportioned for County rates and taxes.

I think the Lot and Building, within which the machinery for coining is contained and upon and within which the general operations of the Mint are conducted, are quite as independent means for coining money, regulating the value thereof and of foreign coin and for the standard of "weights and measures" as the machinery itself is.

It is not a satisfactory answer to this position that the Government might take a loan of a Lot and house for the purposes of a ^(so they might use the machinery) Mint; for by so doing they would pay indirectly, in the shape of rent, a tax, which by the answer is confessedly imposed upon the

the necessary means for carrying on the operations of the Government.

I have never heard that the States, in which the lands of the United States lie, exercise the power to tax them, nor do I believe such a pretension would be set up.

In deed in the cases, to which I have referred, it seems to be conceded that there is no power residing in the States to assess and levy taxes upon the Mint, Custom houses, Navy yards, Judicial Process of the United States.

There is a still broader principle, I have not seen broached in the foregoing cases, involving the question of Supremacy or Sovereignty - The U. States cannot be sued; and, if not, the State has no Constitutional power, by indirection, to create liens upon the real estate or to assess and levy taxes upon the personal property, by which the title to the same may be, in any way, impaired or divested without their consent.

In regard to the measures proposed to test these questions, it will afford me pleasure to confer with you and to facilitate the plan proposed by the Solicitor of the Treasury. There will be no difficulty, I apprehend, in arranging the business with the Solicitors of the Commissioners of the County and of the City of Philadelphia, so as to bring the subject fairly and fully before our Courts for adjudication.

I have the honor to be, very truly,
H. M. Patterson
Secretary of the Treasury

James S. Plancher Bank
Baltimore Mar 19 1844

Sir

Do me the favour to say,
as near as you conveniently can, what would
be the profit of coining into Eagles and half
Eagles fifty thousand dollars Sovereigns
received by weight at 94 $\frac{1}{10}$ of per cent. - and
also how long before the new coin could
be delivered after you receive the Sovereigns.

Yours very resptly
J. S. Plancher
Cash

R. M. Patterson Esq
Director of the Mint.

to speak of
There would be no profit & probably 2 or 5 dollars
over the tale, possibly 1 or 2 dollars less.

Shawmut Bank

Boston March 19. 1844

Isaac Roach Esq.
Treas. of the Mint
Phil^a

Sir

With this you will receive
Five thousand two hundred & nineteen ounces &
fourteen pennyweights of Mexican silver coins for
recoupage; one third each of Dimes, Half Dimes &
quarter dollars.

Please make a mem^o on the re-
ceipt, when I shall send for the new coin.

Yours Co^o. Sr.

J. Brown

Cash

Duplicate

Shawmut Bank

Boston March 19. 1844

Isaac Hough Esq.

Treas of the Mint

Phil^a.

Sir

With this you will receive Five thousand two hundred & nineteen ounces & fourteen pennyweights of Mexican Silver coins for coinage; one third each of Limes, Half Dimes & quarter dollars.

Please make a mem^o. on the receipt, when I shall send for the new coins.

Yours Obedt^{ly}

J. Brown

Cash

Paid for March 19. 1874.

A. M. Patterson Esq.
Director
N. Y. Mint

Dear Sir.

Annexed we have
bill of exchange, shipped to you for \$250.
Horatio Ames, in conformity with your order.
We will thank you to forward
the amount of an bill, in the usual way,
in equal amounts, to Messrs. A. S. Wadsworth &
Wadsworth & Battelle, New York.

We are

Yours Very Respectfully,
Geo. W. Wadsworth

Pittsburg, March 20th 1874

Dear Sir,

I arrived here after a tedious journey of five days, via R.R. & Canal, the delay having been more than counterbalanced by the fact that my children improved in health by the journey -

My anxiety was much relieved on my arrival by the Belmonts with which my Mother appeared to withstand her bereavement. She evidenced that Christian resignation which alone can combat successfully with the trials of this life.

My Father has made no provision for the distribution of his estate, which will involve me in duties that will detain me for a couple of weeks or more - if I can be spared so long from my public duties -

I have a moment to perform the duty of announcing my safe arrival. I have this note to Mr. R. Eckfeldt & space to how much I feel obliged for his kindness.

With my best regards to all the officers of the Institution permit me to subscribe myself
Yours faithfully J. W. Caldwell

A line from both yourself & Mr. E. will afford great pleasure.

Mint of the United States,
March 20. 1844.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of yesterday, I have to state that at the rate of 94.6 cents per dwty, \$50,000 would weigh 2,642.706 oz. - This weight in Sovereigns, would produce at the Mint \$50,013.37. On coins in circulation, we make a deduction of 7/1000 oz. per 1000 oz. ^{on account of duty} which on the above weight would amount to \$3.55; so that the net gain on such a deposit would be \$10, as near as may be. If the coins are ^{by mint} new, no deduction. You could receive your coins in about one week after the deposit is made.

R. M. P.

To/ J. B. Whittier Esq.
Cash. Treas. & Exch. Bk.,
Baltimore.

2

$$\begin{array}{r}
 10,570.20 \\
 \underline{2 52854.00} \\
 2642.55 \\
 \underline{ 915.5} \\
 1321275 \\
 \underline{1321275} \\
 264255 \\
 \underline{2378295} \\
 9 2419.254.525 \\
 2688.06 58-3 \\
 800 \\
 \hline
 113 2150448.00 (59010.42 \\
 \underline{215} \\
 044 \\
 180 \\
 172 \\
 80
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \overline{) 52, 854.12} \\ \underline{26} 06 \\ 915 5 \\ \underline{ 91} 530 \\ 132 3530 \\ \underline{ 13} 2706 \\ 264 706 \\ \underline{ 26} 8454 \\ 237 454 \\ \underline{ 23} 419.39734300 \\ 92419.39734300 \\ \underline{ 92} 188.219279 \end{array}$$

94. 6. 1. 50,000.00

$$\begin{array}{r}
 946 \overline{) 50,000.00} \quad 52854.12 \\
 \underline{4730} \\
 2700 \\
 \underline{1992} \\
 8080 \\
 \underline{2518} \\
 5120 \\
 \underline{4730} \\
 3900 \\
 \underline{3284} \\
 1160 \\
 \underline{946} \\
 2140 \\
 \underline{1992}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 52,854.12 \\ \underline{94.6} \\ 51712.42 \\ \underline{21141648} \\ 47568708 \\ \underline{477999.99} \\ 52 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2,419.397^{800} \\ 43 \overline{) 1935517600} (1 \\ \hline 2688.219^{800} \\ 43 \overline{) 2150575200} (50013.377 \\ \hline 215 \\ \hline 055 \\ \hline 43 \\ \hline 119 \\ \hline 162 \\ \hline 121 \\ \hline 530 \\ \hline 290 \end{array}$$

$\$50,000$, at 94.6% per dwt. = $52,854.12$ dwt
= $2,642.706$ oz.

= 2,642.706 oz.

Which at 915.5 = 2,688.2199 sta. = \$50,013.37

Gain \$13.37

Deduction .07 per 1000 oz. = 0.18 = 3.35

Net gain \$ 10.02

.07

$$\begin{array}{r} .18 \\ 800 \\ 43 \overline{) 1440} \quad (335 \\ \underline{129} \\ 150 \\ \underline{129} \\ 210 \end{array}$$

19.

Allegre, allegro, allegro,
 In un tempo d'Allegro,
 d'Allegro presto,
 In un tempo d'Allegro,
 Allegro, allegro, allegro.

Mint M. S., March 20 / 46.

My dear Sir,

I cannot permit you to leave the Mint, after having been so long connected with it, without conveying to you to address some of the high satisfactions which this commission has always given to me, and of the obligations which are due to you for the skill and fidelity with which you have performed all the duties committed to your charge.

It is a satisfaction to ^{know} ~~reflect~~ that the cause, and the only cause, of our present separation, is that you are called to exercise your skill and ~~own~~ talents in another department of the public service, and upon a more extended and important scale.

Let me assure you that you leave the Mint with the highest respect and esteem of all its officers, and of none more than myself.

Very truly,
Your friend &c.
R. M. P.

Dr

W. Joseph Santus, Esq.

Mint of the United States,
March 20, 1844.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 19th inst.,
I have the honor to introduce to you ^{my friend}
Mr. Joseph Saxton, who has been several years
attached to the Mint, and who has done it great
service by his great ingenuity and skill. I have
part with him, without much regret, but it is ^{still}
a satisfaction to know that his talents are to be
exercised in ^{the} public service, and ~~as a~~
~~more extended scale~~ when they may be more
extensively useful. I assure you that he is
worthy of all your confidence.

R. M. D.

To
Messrs. Wm. C. Spencer,
Sec. of Treas.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,

21 March 1844.

Sir:

Enclosed you will receive *one* Treasury Draft
made payable to your order, together with a descriptive list of the same,
combined with a receipt therefor, which you will please to sign and return
to this office, by return of mail.

I am, respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. SELDEN,

Treasurer of the United States.

Isaac Roach Esq

Washington March 22^d 1844

My dear Sir

I enclose you a letter of kindness
and must pay it with one of business. Enclosed is a
Memorial which I will thank you to return after
perusal. As a Chemist and the head of the Unit
your attention may properly be called to the subject &
when it was introduced into the Committee some I
suggest that course. I know that Sweating the
Coin has always been an offence, and the prevention
of it a desideratum. Have the goodness to say
whether in your judgment the proposition of Dr. Parley
ought to be entertained, and especially whether the
change is such as he deprecates.

Yours very faithfully

J. R. Ingersoll

W. P. M. R. R. R.

Albion N. S.
March 18/44.

Sir,

On the 13th of Dec. last, you announced to me that you would be under the necessity of drawing on the Bank "for \$100,000, to be paid out of the amount deposited there for the prompt payment of depositors of bullion for coinage."

In an answer to this letter, written on the 16th of the same month, I mentioned the embarrassment which this draft would cause to the Bank, and stated the conditions of new bullion paid at the time.

On the 19th, the draft was presented by Mr. Callan, on account of the Bank of the Metropolitan, and payment of the whole amount was tendered; but as ^{the Bank} a large part of it could only be paid in small coins, and the agent ~~was instructed by~~ had instructions as to the kind of coins wanted, ~~he~~ he concluded to take but \$40,000; with a draft for the ~~remaining~~ balance, viz. \$60,000.

This balance, not having been called for, I wrote to the Cashier of the Bank of the Metropolitan, on the 14th of January, that we were ready to pay it; and I learned from him, in answer, that the claim had been handed over to the Bank of North America in this City. When the Bank was application

was made to the Bank, we were expected to
keep to delay the payment, as they had no
room in their vaults for the coins. Our Treas-
urer, however, cannot consent that this claim should
remain longer against the Bank; and he has accor-
dingly reduced it to \$44,000, ^{which is now ready} ~~and is determined to~~
~~pay this balance before the end of the present quarter.~~

Now ~~is~~ this reduction in our fund ~~which~~
~~has already caused the~~ embarrassed us,
and ~~will~~ ^{will} ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~bank~~ ^{bank} ~~shall~~ ^{shall} ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~paid~~ ^{paid} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~shall~~ ^{shall} ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~paid~~ ^{paid} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~possibility~~ ^{possibility} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~delaying~~ ^{delaying} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~payment~~ ^{payment} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~depositors.~~ ^{to} ~~There~~ ^{There} ~~will~~ ^{will} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~fact~~ ^{fact} ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~left~~ ^{left} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~us~~ ^{us} ~~but~~ ^{but}

To this risk we yielded, until our Treasurer became
unsatisfied that the balance should remain longer against
us, and it was accordingly paid in full yesterday.

Our government deposits are ~~now~~ accordingly
now reduced to \$204,959.94; composed of
\$98,062 in gold, and \$106,897.94 in silver
bullion.

When this is not a sufficient fund to insure
prompt payment to depositors; and on my explain-
ing the reasons of this to you, in my letter of
the 3d of December, 1842, you gave me a draft
for \$100,000, — the amount which, in December ^{last},
you found it necessary to ~~with~~ again to withdraw.

The object of the present communication is
to ask that this amount may be again given
to us, if the Committee of the Treasury will
admit it; and if not, and if that be not now
the case, that you will have the goodness to
keep our necessities in mind, and aid us
whenever it shall be convenient for you to do so.

R. M. P.

I

Wm. C. Spencer,
Sec. of Treasury.

Minist of the United States

March 23d, 1844.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the yesterday, calling my attention to a memorial from Dr. James S. Barclay, in which he states that he had discovered a process for reducing the weight of ^{gold and} silver coins, with so little effect upon the appearance as not to "endanger the detection of the fraud"; that he had also "discovered" certain means which, if put in requisition at the mint, would materially diminish the liability of the subsequent coinage to such deterioration; that he is willing to submit the ^{proposed} improvement in the coinage to the test of investigation; and lastly, ^{that by} ~~asking~~, if it prove successful, for a remuneration from Congress for his discovery.

This matter was brought before Congress, by Dr. Barclay, more than eight years ago, and a joint resolution was reported, by the Committee of Finance of the Senate, directing that certain experiments

Mint of the U.S.

March 25, 1844.

Sir,

On the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst.,
of the opinion rendered of the Solicitor of the Treasury,
on the subject of the claim for taxes on the real estate
occupied by the Mint, I sent these papers to the Dist.
Atty., Mr. Watts, sought his professional aid in the
case. I send you, herewith, a copy of a communication
which he has made to me on the subject. At the close
of the letter he expresses his confidence that an amicable
settle will be agreed upon by the Solicitors of the City &
the County, with which gentlemen he informed me that he
had had an interview.

I now write for the purpose of asking authority
to engage Mr. Watts in the case, and definition advice
as to the course to be pursued, or liberty to follow such
course as Mr. Watts & myself may deem most
advisable.

Very

J. R. M. P.

Sr.

To

J. W. McCulloch, Esq.,
Comptroller of the Treasury.

Custom House Philad^a Collector's Office

March 26th 1866

Dear Sir,

From your favour of yesterday in reference to the report made by yourself & Mr. Keating some years since on the Hydrometer. I infer that you entertain impressions decidedly unfavourable to the present system of proofs & hydrometry.

Esteeming your opinions in regard to the matter as valuable & knowing of no one more capable than yourself of indicating the defects of the system or of suggesting improvements thereon I should be exceedingly gratified to hear from you on the subject somewhat in detail if it will not be too great an encroachment on your time.

My attention was first called to the subject by a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to this Office, which was referred to the Surveyor of the Port & through him to the Merchants, whose particular province it is to designate the proof of liquors for the liquidation of the duty thereon. Their report was of course predicated entirely upon practical operations & resulted in little more ^{than} a recommendation of Dyers' Hydrometer.

It occurred to me at the time that the subject demanded a more scientific investigation, but incessant engagements precluded the opportunity just then and their report was in the mean time forwarded as a reply to the Secretary's inquiry.

I regret that all our search for the joint report of yourself & Mr. Keating has proved vain as I was in hopes that if found it might obviate the necessity of troubling you further on the subject. Under these circumstances any expression of

your views in relation to the matter would be duly appreciated and much
obliged,

Very respectfully, Sir

Your obedient servant

Charles Fitchel

Deputy Collector

Professor R. M. Patterson

Mint of the United States

P.S. Enclose a copy of the Secretary's letter referred to.

Copy

Treasury Department

March 13th 1866

Sir,

From representations made to the department on the subject of
determining the precise degree of proof of unimported spirits & liquors, with the
view of insuring the exactness of the proper duty, it is deemed expedient to
have the matter duly investigated in order that suitable means may be
adopted for the correction of any error that may exist from the use of defective
instruments or from other causes. I have therefore to request to be furnished
with such information and suggestions on the subject as you may deem
useful. You will at the same time state whether Dyer's Hydrometer
is continued to be used for the purpose mentioned at the Custom House
at your Port, and if so, whether it gives satisfaction and is considered
accurate; also indicate any other instrument you know of, which may
exhibit more accurate results than that at present in use in your
district.

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant

J. C. Spencer

Secy of the Treasury

Philadelphia

March 27/46.

Dear Sir

I have just received your letter of yesterday.

It would give me great pleasure to comply with your request that I should communicate to you my views as to the system of pumps and hydrostatics now used in the United States, were it possible for me to recover my former researches and conclusions, without devoting to the subject time which is not at my command. I have reason to believe, however, that the investigation is now, or is about to be, committed to competent hands. Young Mr. McCulloch, (a son of the Comptroller of the Treasury,) informed me, but a few days ago, that this matter was to be made part of the business of the Office of Weights and Measures at Washington, now under the direction of Prof. Bache, and that he, (Mr. McCulloch,) expected to have the immediate charge of it. His science and talents make him perfectly competent to the task. While he was here, I gave him a programme of the points to which I thought that he ought to direct his attention.

R. M. Patterson,

Wm. Treichel, Esq.

Minist of the United States
Treasurer's Office March 30th 1844.

Sir, I herewith forward you the quarterly
Statement ending this day as a Depositary
of the public money.

Very respectfully
Yours etc &c &c

(Signed) O. Sano Road
Treasurer.

Wm. Velden, Esq.
Treasurer U. S.
Washington.

Mint of the United States
Treasurer's Office April 14, 1844.

Sir, I herewith forward you the
quarterly accounts of the operations of the Mint
for the quarter ending the 30th ult. which
I hope you will find to be correct.

Very respectfully,
Yours ob. Serv.

(signed)
Dana R. Bach.
Treas.

To
Tully W. Wise, Esq.,
Ch. Auditor of the Treasury,
Washington.

Treasury Department
First Auditors Office
April 2^d 1844

Sir
Your Account of Gold & Silver Dollars
and Ordinary Expenses for the Quarter
Closing 31st March 1844 are received
With due respects
Your Obedt Servant

July R. Wise
1st Auditor

Isaac Knack Esq
Philadelphia

Min't of the United States.

Philadelphia, April 3d, 1844.

My dear Sir,

We were all glad to learn, from
your letter, that you had arrived in safety,
with your family, and that your journey, ⁽²⁾ ~~had~~ ^{though} ~~not~~ without
its ⁽¹⁾ ~~dis~~ comforts, ^{it} You must have been much
relieved by finding your mother, in whose be-
half your sympathies were so much needed.
calmed by the force of that most difficult duty
which requires us to be submissive to the di-
vine will, even when its visitations are the
most painful.

Mr. Eckfeldt asks me to tell you that
he is getting ~~our~~ perfect in satisfaction and
smoothly in your department, and that
you may extend your absence as much
longer as you may find necessary for
the performance of the ^{new} ~~new~~ duties imposed upon
you. He will write to you in a few days.

The old gentleman is getting stronger every day, and is as regular in his attendance as in times past.

The new press was put in position yesterday and has succeeded perfectly. It strikes 75 half-dollars in a minute, as readily as its compeer strikes quarters. It has none of that swishing jerking motion which is so annoying in the old press.

I believe that we have no other mind users to communicate.

I send you a copy of the *Forum* of this morning, that you may see its "editorial" on the one dollar gold coinage. This original communication is, to be sure, taken mostly "in the white cloth" from my report on the subject, but it is presented fairly and intelligently.

Schmitt has been here in Washington, but has been kept back by the death of Mr. Sen. Pomeroy, the venerable president of the Christian Society. I shall not eat on Friday or Saturday.

Your fellow officers join me in kind regards to you & your family.

Very truly yours

Dr. J. R. McArthur H. M. S.

Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury.
April 5th 1844.

Sir

Your letter of the 25th Oct to the First Comptroller requesting permission to retain the United States Attorney in the case to be instituted to test the legality of the tax upon the real estate occupied by the Mint, has been referred to this office.

I have written Mr. Watts to take charge of the interests of the United States in whatever from the case may present itself. You will confer with him upon the subject, and by amicable suit or otherwise, as may be necessary, put the question in shape to abide the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Watts is possessed of my views on this point.

Very Resp^d Your Obedt Serv^t

Chs. B. Conner
Sol^r of the Treasury.

Ch
W. M. Patterson Esq^r
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia Penna^l

xuplicate

Shawmut Bank

Boston April 6. 1844

Leane Roach Esq

Treas of the Mint

Philadelphia

Sir,

*With this you will
receive Two thousand two hundred & nineteen
ounces & nine pennyweights of Silver Mexican coin
for recoinage into quarter dollars.
Please state on the receipt when I shall send
for the new coin.*

Yours &c, &c,

J. Brown

Cash

Sequester Bank

Boston April 6. 1844

Isaac Roach Esq.

Treas^r of the Mint

Philadelphia

Sir,

With this you will
receive Five thousand two hundred & nineteen
ounces & nine pennyweights of Silver Mexican
coin for recoinage into quarter dollars.

Please state on the receipt when I
shall send for the new coin.

Yours Wth S^{rs}

J. Brown

Cash

Minist of the United States,
Philadelphia, April 8, 1844

Gentlemen,

I am requested by Mr. Brown, Dragoman to the U.S. Legation at Constantinople, to entrust to your care the accompanying package for him. It will be a favor to myself, as well as to him, if you can transmit it, by the next opportunity. Any charges will be met by Mr. Brown. The package contains no letters.

Very respectfully,

Your faithful servant

R. M. Patterson,

Director of the Mint,

per Geo. F. Downing,

Director of the Mint.

To

Rev. Secretaries of the
American Board of Missions,
Pemberton Square,
Boston.

Branch Bank of Cape Fear
Raleigh N.C. April 17. 1864

Dear Sir,

Since yours of the 21st ult. with a
bill of lading for a keg of lint, shipped by the
Hoop Rachel & Sally - Chippard Ogden master
for me I have not heard a word from or
of them, and as time enough & more than
enough has elapsed for them to have been here
- I fear the master took the keg - to have more
valuable contents than it really had - and
that he has appropriated the same to his own
use - or misapplied them in some way -
and that you may wish enquiring on the subject
I write you now to inform you of the fact
that they have not arrived or been heard
from since the receipt of the bill of lading

With much Respect

Yr Very Obedt Servt

Dr R M Patterson
Director W. M. Unit
Philadelphia

D. W. Stone
Cashier

Mint of the United States,
April 19. 1844.

Dear Sir,

I have just learned from Mrs. Patterson that you have determined to prolong your stay in Virginia a few days, & also that you do not now design to return by way of Washington. I do not know that you will deem what I shall communicate of sufficient importance to change your plans in this respect. However, I deem it proper to lay the matter before you, that you may act advisedly.

I wrote to you a few days since, (under cover to Prof. Packer,) enclosing a slip from the Ledger, in which it was announced, on the authority of a N. York paper, that some changes were about to be made in the Mint. That Amos Hollahan was to be Treasurer, vice A. Roach; & that Dr. Knitzelman was also to have an important post. The Ledger made fun of it, & headed it "Important!" From what I can learn, however, it is evident that a strong effort has been, & is being, made by Hollahan & others to get into the Mint. Hollahan has been to Washington: he as well as Dr. Knitzelman, has acted officially in Tyler meetings; and the Head quarters

of the party are now at his house, at least so Mr. Hutchinson tells me, remarking at the same time that Stetson would not have relinquished the position he held in the Old Democratic party, having their headquarters at his house, &c., without some strong inducement. Putting this, & the visit to Washington, & the indirect announcement, together, if it don't indicate which way the wind blows, it certainly shows which way some people are trying their best to have it blow.

As to the importance of this matter, you of course are far better able to judge than I am. But knowing that evils are always most easily "nipped in the bud", I have thought best to tell you all we know. —

Nothing of importance has transpired at the Unit since you left. I mentioned one or two matters in my letter to you at Washington, which relate, however, only to matters that you might wish to talk about with the Secretary.

Mrs. Patterson reports all well at home. She wishes me to mention that your niece will be married on Thursday evening next, & that 'every body' is going. —

R. M. Patterson.

Yours, respectfully truly,
Geo. F. Downing.

Branch Bank of Cape Fear
Raleigh N.C. April 19. 1844

Dear Sir,

I am pleased to be able to inform
you that the box of coats shipped by you from
on the 21st ult. arrived safe to hand this
evening

I wrote you on the 17th
(day before yesterday) that the box had not come
to hand yet because a Rule I had ordered from
New York for the Town left N.Y. on the 29th of March
& reached here last Friday - & as the shipment had
been made at Philadelphia eight days earlier
& nothing had been heard of it - I feared that
the agent you had entrusted had not been faithful
& if so - the sooner an enquiry was made into
the matter the better. - I am glad however to
be able now to say that my suspicions have not
proved true, & beg to return you my thanks for
your kind attention to my request and regret
to have given you any unnecessary trouble if I
have done so - With much Respect

I am Sir Very Obedt Servt

Dr. R. M. Patterson
Dir. W. Bank
Philadelphia

D. W. Stone
Clerk

Mint of the U. States,
April 20. 1844.

Sir,

In compliance with the request of the depositor, I send enclosed the Receipt & Memorandum of a gold deposit made in your name on the 17th inst.

Nos. 11, 34, & 35 were ~~sent~~^{put} together, because, ~~by the rules of the Mint~~^{by the rules of the Mint}, they were too small for separate assay, ~~by the rules of the Mint~~^{by the rules of the Mint} being each less than \$100.

No. 31 was marked on the wrapper 790 dwt 10 gr. = 939.52
Its actual weight you will see was ⁶⁴ 37.68.

No. 32 was marked 240 dwt 10 gr. = 912.02; while it was found to weigh 20.02.

R. M. P.

per Geo. W. Downing,
Director's Clerk.

To

J. T. E. Hardy, Esq.
Cash. Br. Bk. Cape Fear,
at Asheville, N. C. }

Salem 20 April 1864

G. W. Edelman Esq

I send you per letter
Messrs. Standen & Co. containing a
my invoice \$40.00 of gold dust which please
pay & coin on my account. When completed
fill the small box with coin & put the bottom
in the large box. I also send a bar of coarse
silver which please refine & send in coin. It
belongs to one of my clerks & was bought
by one of my clerks for pure silver -
please inform Mr. Standen when
he can call. With respect

Yours Robert J. Fitch

Shipped, in good order and well conditioned, by the Treasurer of the Mint, in and upon the good *Thorne*



Town, Printer, 25 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.

Hornet

whereof is Master for this present Voyage
and now in the River Delaware, and bound for

Saunter, Mass.

5 Regt Copper planchets

(damaged)

nos. 160,

200, 213.

2158217.

Being marked and numbered as in the margin; and to be delivered in the like good order and well conditioned, at the aforesaid
Port of *Saunter* (the danger of the Seas only excepted.)
unto *Crocker, T. & Co* or to
Assigns, he or they paying Freight for the said Goods.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Master or Purser of said

hath affixed to *Three* Bills of Lading, all of this Tenor and Date: one of which being accomplished,
the others to stand void.

Philadelphia,

April 21st 1846.

Relig. B. & Co

Philad., April 26, 1844.

Dear Sir,

On a return to Philadelphia, after an absence of nearly 3 weeks, I find myself met by very sad intelligence as to your dies.

On the receipt of your letter of the 15th, measures were immediately taken to strike the medals which you requested, and on the very first blow, it was found that the dies had sunk, & the face die cracked. They were of course utterly disabled, at least for striking bronze medals. They might perhaps, with great caution be used for medals in tin, which could be bronzed; but I am not willing that anything be done without your consent, and we shall accordingly wait for your instructions. Can you not call to see us?

I find that your remittance was duly received, & on the 16th Mr. Gunning (my Clerk,) wrote to Mr. Lovett to draw on me for the amount. On the 17th, when the accident occurred, another letter was written to Mr. Lovett, requesting him to delay his draft until my return. All the work that Mr.

Swett had to execute as an artist was well per-
formed; but the dies were made up partly of steel
and partly of iron, and the result shows that
they were badly put together. I do not know
how far Mr. Swett can be held responsible for this
defect. He has already done work for which the
usual compensation would far exceed the charge
which he has made.

R. M. P.

To
Com. J. D. Elliott,
West Chester,
Penn. }

Mint of the United States,
April 26, 1844.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will
issue your Warrant in favor of the Treasurer
of the Mint, for ~~six thousand~~, or Two thousand
Dollars, out of the Appropriation for the current
fiscal year, for Wages of workmen. (\$2,000.)

R. M. P.

To: Hon. Jas. C. Spencer.
Sec. of Treasury,

Galeua April 28th 1886.

Mr R. M. Peterson

Dear Sir,

Although many years have passed since I last had the pleasure of seeing you, I take great pleasure in renewing our acquaintance by introducing to your friendly notice, Mr Charles Bracken of Mineral Point. Mr B. who is largely engaged in smelting Copper and lead in Wisconsin Territory, visits the Eastern cities for the purpose of informing himself on all subjects connected with mining and the assay of metals, and knowing no one who is more competent than yourself to give him such information, I take the liberty of introducing him. He is, like ourselves a Pennsylvanian but has for a long time been a resident of the West, and you will find him every way capable of giving you information about this country which will be interesting.

Any attention and information you will afford Mr Bracken will be appreciated by your friend & kinsman

Yrs. Resd W. B.

Minist. U.S.

Phil., April 29, 1844.

Dear Sir,

When I addressed you on a former occasion, begging your assistance in the safe transmission of a box of coins from Vienna to this place, I did not anticipate the delays which have necessarily supervened. Having now completed my arrangements, I am expecting the package at an early date. Mr. Schwab will give you an intimation of the of their leaving Vienna, which probably will be less than four weeks after you receive this letter. Should any opportunity present itself for dispatching the box from Paris to Philad., other than that of the public express, & as safe, please to use it at your discretion.

I have to acknowledge the favor of your attentions in regard to the package sent to Mr. Schwab.

R. M. P.

Prof. Wm. Henry Lockwood Esq. }
Ch. d' Affaires et. Paris. }

Mint of the U.S.
Phil. April 29. 1844.

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure of acknowledging your letter of the 15th ult. & take advantage of the return of the steamer, to send you a reply. Enclosed you have a bill of Exchange drawn by one of the principal houses in this city, for £209 stg. As you have so good an opportunity for sending the books, I shall be glad to receive them all; & will pay Bishop Hughes my share of the cost of freight, &c. The gold coin of Julian I. I must forego.

Please to arrange it so that the package of coins shall be actually delivered to Mr. Seegars, or his Secretary, at the American Legation in Paris; & if not too much trouble, please to put Mr. S. in expectation of the same by a previous letter.

I must sympathize with your friend, at the prospect of losing his children, especially as they make up a pretty large family; but I am in hopes they will soon become naturalized in this country, & make as useful citizens of the Amer-

ican Republic, as they have been of the Roman.

The dozens of 1000 cigars, (which, I fear, will not be so faithfully handed down to posterity as the 1000 coins,) shall be dispatched according to your directions, by an early opportunity. I shall also make inquiry for the coins & medal you speak of, but as the last mail for the steamer closes here in a few hours, I can say nothing more at present. I shall be pleased to hear from you, & meanwhile remain

Your faithful servt,

A. M. P.

L.

To
J. G. Schwarz, Esq.,
U. S. Consul,
Hamburg.

Duplicate

Shawmut Bank

Boston April 29, 1866

Isaac Roach Esq

Head of the Mint

Philadelphia

Dr

With this you will receive

Five thousand two hundred & sixteen ounces &
five pennyweights of Silver coins for recoinage into
quarter dollars, dimes & half dimes, one third
each. Please say on the receipt when I shall
send for the new coin.

Yours &c. &c.

J. Brown

Cash

Sir

April 29

I lay before you my petition
Which I hope you will in no wise refuse to
grant That is you in your wise judgement
will separate James Edgar and my self
from the Station I now hold

I have consulted Mr A. Eckfeldt
on the point and he agrees with my views
That J H Primmer take my Station and
my wages and I take his he is willing
with the consent of the Officer

It is with deep regret that I present
the above to your consideration But my
feelings are so much wounded from past
treatment that I cannot for bare asking the
favour from your hands

I am Sir your obedient servant

P

John Jacobs

Dr. Robt Patterson

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,

30 April 1844.

Sir:

Enclosed you will receive *and* Treasury Draft
made payable to your order, together with a descriptive list of the same,
combined with a receipt therefor, which you will please to sign and return
to this office, by return of mail.

I am, respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. SELDEN.

Treasurer of the United States.

Isaac Roach Esq

Treasury Department.

Comptroller's Office.

April 30th, 1844.

Sir,

Your accounts of Ordinary Expenses for the 4th quarter of 1843, have been adjusted at the Treasury, and a balance of \$ 17,483.67 stated to be due from you to the U. States -

Balance per your accounts \$ 8,699.52

Add -

Former differences to your debit - 34.15

Warrant No. 7211 dated 13th of January 1844 9,300.00

\$ 17,483.67

Very Respectfully

Your obt. S^t.

MacCulloch
Comptroller.

Isaac Roach Esq
Treasurer of the Mint -
Philadelphia -

Treasury Department.
Comptroller's Office
April 30th 1844.

Sir,

Your accounts of copper coinage for the
4th quarter of 1843, have been adjusted at the
Treasury, and a balance of \$ 5,438.73 stated to be
due from you to the U. States.

Very Respectfully
Yours O^bd^t. Serv^t.
James W. Caldwell
Comptroller.

Isaac Roach Esq^r
Treasurer of the Mint.
Philadelphia.

Mint of the United States,
April 30, 1844.

Dear Sir,

~~I think it proper to let the following
stop with you in Washington~~

I wrote to you yesterday by the Boston
Steamer of May 1st, enclosing First of Exchange
for \$200 Stg. - I now forward the 2d by the
New York & Harrow packet, of May 1st. You
will perceive that I desire to take all the books,
which are the following:

Mionnet, 2vols.

Patin, - 1vol. folio

Rasche, 3vols.

Ein Briefe Rethen von Makagond Gytz, mit 20 Läden,
jeden Laden mit 56 Utznilmizmd. f. 50 C. M. (As this
last is the controverted one, we endeavor to give
it in your own Character.) We shall pay
Bp. Hughes an share of expenses.

I shall make inquiry for the medal
of the Boston Aqueduct, of which we have
not a specimen. The Cent of 1783 is not in
our Cabinet, & my impression is, that it is merely

a "piece de plaisir", of no authority or importance.
I have no hope of obtaining a half-dime of
1792, nor the Maryland coin of 1652, nor the
Annapolis coin; nor do I know of any coin of
Standish Barry. Of all these, we have only
the half-dime and the Annapolis coin, & they
are extremely rare.

I have written to Mr. Seelgard, & put
him in expectation of the Casket of Coins,
& I would be glad if they could be ready
for him as soon as possible, for he has just
been superseded in the Legation, & will prob-
ably be soon on his way home.

R. M. D.

Ll.

To
J. G. Schwarz Esq. }
Mr. S. Lombard, }
Hennepin. }

P.S. The cigars you may expect by the brig Hansa,
to sail in a few days from N. York, to Hamburg. The
charges we will pay to that port.

New York 30th April 1844
R. M. Patterson Esq
Chica^{go} My Friend

I enclose you herewith Receipt
for a small Package of Gold Dust sent by "Harden's Express"
to your address the mark of which is "T.R.", and I beg
you to coin it for me as soon as possible, sending me
the Receipt and duplicate Memorandum of its Product.

My Friends in South America complain a great
deal some of the difference they experience between the
Value at the London Mint and that produced in this Country
the former yielding a better return. Probably you may
give me a hint casting some light on the subject.

By my Friend W. Benson I wrote you on the subject
of machinery, and I trust soon to hear News from the South
when I shall address Mess^{rs}. Morrison & Co on the subject.

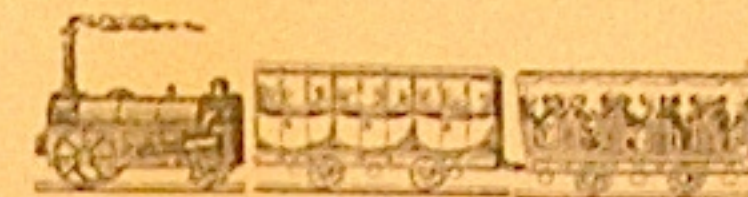
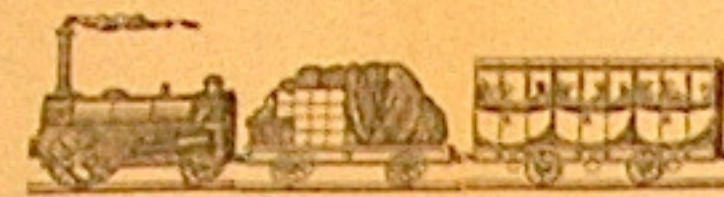
Respectfully

My Dear Sir

Yours Ob^l Serv^t

G. C. Cunningham

The value of the Package now sent
is \$4.75 in South America



HARDEN & CO'S
BOSTON, LIVERPOOL, LONDON, PARIS, HAVRE, ANTWERP,
NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, ALBANY, TROY, AND BUFFALO
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Bills of Exchange may be had at Boston Office, on England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Antwerp, from £3 to £100. Collections of Drafts, Notes, and Bills, and Purchases of Goods made as above.

MARKS AND NUMBERS.

R. M. Patterson
T. K. Phila

FREIGHT, \$

No. **NEW YORK, April 30 1844**
Received of *G. Dominguez*

One Shy
Numbered and marked as in the margin, which we promise to forward by our Express to *Phila* and deliver to *as addressed* or Agent, (loss by fire and perils of the seas excepted.)

NOTE. All parcels must be marked "HARDEN & Co's EXPRESS." Harden & Co. or their Agent, will constantly accompany, and have the exclusive care and custody of their Package Car, and will be responsible for the Goods carried in or destined for it. The New Jersey Steam Navigation Company, and the Railroad Companies assume no liability therefor.

For HARDEN & Co.

Winchester

R. A. Patterson Esq.

Stoughton, Jan 1. 1844

Dear Sir I have of the 25th inst.
to have received - also a hand bill of 37 Kegs
Punches shipped on board Schooner Norcut
which has sailed for your city - The above are all
to have finished, should send the balance in a
few days -

Yours Respectfully

Charles B. W.
W. C. A. A. A. A.

Navy Agency
Philad June 3^d 1844

Isaac Beach Esq
Treasurer Mint
Philad^a

Sir

Please deliver to
the Bearer the proceeds of the Plata pines
left by me at the Mint; as also the Specimens
of Silver ore.

and stay yours

Very Truly
Thos. Hayes

To Robert M. Patterson Esq^r Director of the Mint
of the U. S. of Am^a &c in Philadelphia

Dear Sir

Vienna June 4th 1844.

By the present I have first to acknowledge receipt of the Packet from Paris on the 5th April and give you my best Thanks for the medals of Madison Monroe Jackson and Van Buren. For the Gold Coin of Reid I will not fail to credit your Account with £880 that is 5/12 80.

I have delivered the Diploma to my Friend Endlicher who is much rejoiced altho it was just a year since his nomination he will soon send some of his works to the Society accompanied by his best Thanks, and I cannot without repeating I trust you will find him an Ornament to your Society.

Now to my answer to your valued lines of the 29th April whereby I gladly perceived that my Friend's Collection of Coins will afford you Pleasure and have therefore indorsed your Bill not doubting of its being duly honored. M^r Segner sold it but alas he could get no more than 9/39s for the £100 and thus realised only 1997/33s for the £100 consequently something short of the 2000s, but he is well satisfied that the Collection remains complete. — I have received £2. which at 9/39s is 19/18s which I place to the credit of your Account.

It was only yesterday I dispatched the Case to M^r Ledyard, Paris.

All the Roman and Greek Coins are well and accurately placed each Drawer full by itself in a bag.

and I think you will do well to let them lay in the same order as they are ticketed. They are in a Tin Case well soldered and then well packed in wooden Case. As you already have a Catalogue I will send you the principal one with the Books, which I will send by the first opportunity via Trieste to Bishop Hughes. The Books are already in my possession they consist in 3 Vols. *Monnaies*, one Vol. of *Rein* 3 Vols. *Rasche* and a Pamphlet describing the Coins imitated by Beaker.

The last 2 lines of your Letter in German alludes to the Case (Kasten) containing 20 Drawers and is reckoned separately at 50 florins which with freight thereon would have been too expensive.

I will send also with the Books the Catalogue of Duplicate Coins of the Imperial Cabinet, most of the Gold and Silver Coins are sold but there is still plenty of Copper Coin of which you can choose and I will endeavour to get them cheap.

You will also receive the 2nd part of the Catalogue of the Auction of Coins of Baron Bressler, the first part I sent you already. I also send you a couple other Pamphlets which are interesting for a Collector.

In the Case sent to Mr. Ledger and which you will probably soon receive after this Letter you will find 36 Coins which my friend bought in the Interims but should you not approve of them, you are at liberty to return the same and in case you keep them, the cost price is 54/45 for which

amount please send in Cigars addressed to Mr. Jennifer, and under which please affix my Address.

By packing the Coins my friend really had Tears in his eyes, and will now let it all pass in smoke. He wishes in his modern Collection to have U. S. Dollars one of the year 1825 or 1826 one of 1841 and one of 1842 which you will please deduct from his claim. Among these is the gold Coin of *Didius Julianus* for 40 florins as you see by his List which you may also return if you think proper.

The Medal of Tyler I have not yet been so fortunate to get, I beg you to enquire how your friend has forwarded it?

I am very thankful that you will trouble yourself to procure me U. S. and in general Medals and Coins of North America prior to 1794.

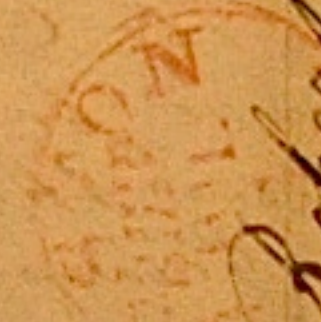
My Friend is quite curious to know whether you are contented with the Collection and hopes you will open them yourself, so as to have an enjoyment, he has also laid Labels in the Case belonging to each Series which you can have translated.

I entertain an Idea that one of your amiable Daughters will learn German, and I hope our mutual friend Mr. Norris will not frighten you from once coming here to see how your posterity live.

Mr. Norris leaves us to day and I have not a moment's doubt of a favorable result of his Establishment here if he makes the right choice of suitable Persons, he will soon be in America and tell you how much you are esteemed by

Yours devoted
J. G. Schwarz

It is impossible entirely to frank your Letters owing to
the many Gates through which they pass consequently each
single Letter costs here 37.8. When the Catalogue of the
great Anti R Coin Auction takes place I will endeavour
to send it you.



Robert M. Patterson Esq.
Director of the Mint of the
United States of America
No 6
Philadelphia

I wait for your Answer to my Letter of the 15th inst.
As Director of the Mint you should strive to have
a fine Medal struck of the unexcelled Washington
and to make the Serie complete, also have one of
Harrison and John Adams, but with another Reverse.
Vale Szp.

R. M. Patterson Esq.
U. S. Mint

Boston June 5th 1844

Sir

I send by Harnden's
Express seven boxes marked L. no. 1 & 7, con-
taining fifteen bars of silver, to be delivered at
the mint, weighing (Chickam Knight) 2055 mms, 2 oz,
freight payable here, to be apayed so.

I request you to inform me when
the apay can be ascertained, & whether the
amount can be paid for it here.

Respect.

I am, Sir, with due re-
spect,
Yours obed^t Serv^t
Wm. G. Cary

To/ Boston June 5th 1844
The Director of the
Mint Sir,

I send by Harnden's
Express seven boxes marked P. no. 127 con-
taining fifteen bars of silver to be delivered
at the Mint, to L. (Chilian let.) 2055 marks, 23.
freight pay^{to} him, to be apayed to.

I request you to inform
me when the apay can be obtained, &
whether you can pay the amount
here.

I am, Sir, Resp. ly
Yours obed. Servant
Wm. G. Barry

Memorandum respecting an arrival of
Silene Cary sent from Boston by Thomas G.
Cary Esq, by Gardiner's Express, to the Agent
of the United States, and received June 7, 1846.

The whole weight of silver found
at the mine, was 14,982 lbs. Troy
Corresponding to 16,437.39 ¹⁰⁰/₁₀₀ Avoi.
Or to 102 ¹/₄ lbs. Avoi.

The weight of the berry, }
found at the Mine, was } 89.50 " "
Whole weight at about, 1115.84 " "
The weight of the berries
at about York, is reported } 1135.00 " "
to be

Deficit at Philadelphia 18.16 " "
Corresponding to 264.84 Census Troy.

Deficit of Silver, estimated
 from its weight as re- } 218. 21 " "
 fused by Mr. Carey } _____

Difference 46.63 " "
Corresponding to 3.2 lbs. Anvil.

Which may be accounted for by the ¹⁷ ~~end~~ ¹⁸ ~~end~~ ¹⁹ ~~end~~ ²⁰ ~~end~~ ²¹ ~~end~~ ²² ~~end~~ ²³ ~~end~~ ²⁴ ~~end~~ ²⁵ ~~end~~ ²⁶ ~~end~~ ²⁷ ~~end~~ ²⁸ ~~end~~ ²⁹ ~~end~~ ³⁰ ~~end~~ ³¹ ~~end~~ ³² ~~end~~ ³³ ~~end~~ ³⁴ ~~end~~ ³⁵ ~~end~~ ³⁶ ~~end~~ ³⁷ ~~end~~ ³⁸ ~~end~~ ³⁹ ~~end~~ ⁴⁰ ~~end~~ ⁴¹ ~~end~~ ⁴² ~~end~~ ⁴³ ~~end~~ ⁴⁴ ~~end~~ ⁴⁵ ~~end~~ ⁴⁶ ~~end~~ ⁴⁷ ~~end~~ ⁴⁸ ~~end~~ ⁴⁹ ~~end~~ ⁵⁰ ~~end~~ ⁵¹ ~~end~~ ⁵² ~~end~~ ⁵³ ~~end~~ ⁵⁴ ~~end~~ ⁵⁵ ~~end~~ ⁵⁶ ~~end~~ ⁵⁷ ~~end~~ ⁵⁸ ~~end~~ ⁵⁹ ~~end~~ ⁶⁰ ~~end~~ ⁶¹ ~~end~~ ⁶² ~~end~~ ⁶³ ~~end~~ ⁶⁴ ~~end~~ ⁶⁵ ~~end~~ ⁶⁶ ~~end~~ ⁶⁷ ~~end~~ ⁶⁸ ~~end~~ ⁶⁹ ~~end~~ ⁷⁰ ~~end~~ ⁷¹ ~~end~~ ⁷² ~~end~~ ⁷³ ~~end~~ ⁷⁴ ~~end~~ ⁷⁵ ~~end~~ ⁷⁶ ~~end~~ ⁷⁷ ~~end~~ ⁷⁸ ~~end~~ ⁷⁹ ~~end~~ ⁸⁰ ~~end~~ ⁸¹ ~~end~~ ⁸² ~~end~~ ⁸³ ~~end~~ ⁸⁴ ~~end~~ ⁸⁵ ~~end~~ ⁸⁶ ~~end~~ ⁸⁷ ~~end~~ ⁸⁸ ~~end~~ ⁸⁹ ~~end~~ ⁹⁰ ~~end~~ ⁹¹ ~~end~~ ⁹² ~~end~~ ⁹³ ~~end~~ ⁹⁴ ~~end~~ ⁹⁵ ~~end~~ ⁹⁶ ~~end~~ ⁹⁷ ~~end~~ ⁹⁸ ~~end~~ ⁹⁹ ~~end~~ ¹⁰⁰ ~~end~~ ¹⁰¹ ~~end~~ ¹⁰² ~~end~~ ¹⁰³ ~~end~~ ¹⁰⁴ ~~end~~ ¹⁰⁵ ~~end~~ ¹⁰⁶ ~~end~~ ¹⁰⁷ ~~end~~ ¹⁰⁸ ~~end~~ ¹⁰⁹ ~~end~~ ¹¹⁰ ~~end~~ ¹¹¹ ~~end~~ ¹¹² ~~end~~ ¹¹³ ~~end~~ ¹¹⁴ ~~end~~ ¹¹⁵ ~~end~~ ¹¹⁶ ~~end~~ ¹¹⁷ ~~end~~ ¹¹⁸ ~~end~~ ¹¹⁹ ~~end~~ ¹²⁰ ~~end~~ ¹²¹ ~~end~~ ¹²² ~~end~~ ¹²³ ~~end~~ ¹²⁴ ~~end~~ ¹²⁵ ~~end~~ ¹²⁶ ~~end~~ ¹²⁷ ~~end~~ ¹²⁸ ~~end~~ ¹²⁹ ~~end~~ ¹³⁰ ~~end~~ ¹³¹ ~~end~~ ¹³² ~~end~~ ¹³³ ~~end~~ ¹³⁴ ~~end~~ ¹³⁵ ~~end~~ ¹³⁶ ~~end~~ ¹³⁷ ~~end~~ ¹³⁸ ~~end~~ ¹³⁹ ~~end~~ ¹⁴⁰ ~~end~~ ¹⁴¹ ~~end~~ ¹⁴² ~~end~~ ¹⁴³ ~~end~~ ¹⁴⁴ ~~end~~ ¹⁴⁵ ~~end~~ ¹⁴⁶ ~~end~~ ¹⁴⁷ ~~end~~ ¹⁴⁸ ~~end~~ ¹⁴⁹ ~~end~~ ¹⁵⁰ ~~end~~ ¹⁵¹ ~~end~~ ¹⁵² ~~end~~ ¹⁵³ ~~end~~ ¹⁵⁴ ~~end~~ ¹⁵⁵ ~~end~~ ¹⁵⁶ ~~end~~ ¹⁵⁷ ~~end~~ ¹⁵⁸ ~~end~~ ¹⁵⁹ ~~end~~ ¹⁶⁰ ~~end~~ ¹⁶¹ ~~end~~ ¹⁶² ~~end~~ ¹⁶³ ~~end~~ ¹⁶⁴ ~~end~~ ¹⁶⁵ ~~end~~ ¹⁶⁶ ~~end~~ ¹⁶⁷ ~~end~~ ¹⁶⁸ ~~end~~ ¹⁶⁹ ~~end~~ ¹⁷⁰ ~~end~~ ¹⁷¹ ~~end~~ ¹⁷² ~~end~~ ¹⁷³ ~~end~~ ¹⁷⁴ ~~end~~ ¹⁷⁵ ~~end~~ ¹⁷⁶ ~~end~~ ¹⁷⁷ ~~end~~ ¹⁷⁸ ~~end~~ ¹⁷⁹ ~~end~~ ¹⁸⁰ ~~end~~ ¹⁸¹ ~~end~~ ¹⁸² ~~end~~ ¹⁸³ ~~end~~ ¹⁸⁴ ~~end~~ ¹⁸⁵ ~~end~~ ¹⁸⁶ ~~end~~ ¹⁸⁷ ~~end~~ ¹⁸⁸ ~~end~~ ¹⁸⁹ ~~end~~ ¹⁹⁰ ~~end~~ ¹⁹¹ ~~end~~ ¹⁹² ~~end~~ ¹⁹³ ~~end~~ ¹⁹⁴ ~~end~~ ¹⁹⁵ ~~end~~ ¹⁹⁶ ~~end~~ ¹⁹⁷ ~~end~~ ¹⁹⁸ ~~end~~ ¹⁹⁹ ~~end~~ ²⁰⁰ ~~end~~ ²⁰¹ ~~end~~ ²⁰² ~~end~~ ²⁰³ ~~end~~ ²⁰⁴ ~~end~~ ²⁰⁵ ~~end~~ ²⁰⁶ ~~end~~ ²⁰⁷ ~~end~~ ²⁰⁸ ~~end~~ ²⁰⁹ ~~end~~ ²¹⁰ ~~end~~ ²¹¹ ~~end~~ ²¹² ~~end~~ ²¹³ ~~end~~ ²¹⁴ ~~end~~ ²¹⁵ ~~end~~ ²¹⁶ ~~end~~ ²¹⁷ ~~end~~ ²¹⁸ ~~end~~ ²¹⁹ ~~end~~ ²²⁰ ~~end~~ ²²¹ ~~end~~ ²²² ~~end~~ ²²³ ~~end~~ ²²⁴ ~~end~~ ²²⁵ ~~end~~ ²²⁶ ~~end~~ ²²⁷ ~~end~~ ²²⁸ ~~end~~ ²²⁹ ~~end~~ ²³⁰ ~~end~~ ²³¹ ~~end~~ ²³² ~~end~~ ²³³ ~~end~~ ²³⁴ ~~end~~ ²³⁵ ~~end~~ ²³⁶ ~~end~~ ²³⁷ ~~end~~ ²³⁸ ~~end~~ ²³⁹ ~~end~~ ²⁴⁰ ~~end~~ ²⁴¹ ~~end~~ ²⁴² ~~end~~ ²⁴³ ~~end~~ ²⁴⁴ ~~end~~ ²⁴⁵ ~~end~~ ²⁴⁶ ~~end~~ ²⁴⁷ ~~end~~ ²⁴⁸ ~~end~~ ²⁴⁹ ~~end~~ ²⁵⁰ ~~end~~ ²⁵¹ ~~end~~ ²⁵² ~~end~~ ²⁵³ ~~end~~ ²⁵⁴ ~~end~~ ²⁵⁵ ~~end~~ ²⁵⁶ ~~end~~ ²⁵⁷ ~~end~~ ²⁵⁸ ~~end~~ ²⁵⁹ ~~end~~ ²⁶⁰ ~~end~~ ²⁶¹ ~~end~~ ²⁶² ~~end~~ ²⁶³ ~~end~~ ²⁶⁴ ~~end~~ ²⁶⁵ ~~end~~ ²⁶⁶ ~~end~~ ²⁶⁷ ~~end~~ ²⁶⁸ ~~end~~ ²⁶⁹ ~~end~~ ²⁷⁰ ~~end~~ ²⁷¹ ~~end~~ ²⁷² ~~end~~ ²⁷³ ~~end~~ ²⁷⁴ ~~end~~ ²⁷⁵ ~~end~~ ²⁷⁶ ~~end~~ ²⁷⁷ <

It is proper to add that Mr. Cary's letter
announces that the boxes contained fifteen bars,
while fourteen only were delivered at the Mint.

R. M. Patterson
Director U. S. Mint
June 8, 1844.

For
New Haven & Co.

Gross Weight Arrived from of which invoice
as found in New York 1135 lbs.

Weight of Boxes as found at the Mint, 89.50 lbs.

Whole weight of Silver 14982 oz. Troy.

	768
	110856
	89892
	104874
7.50	115061.76
16	16437.39 = 02. Arriv
	16
	43
	32
	117
	112
	53
	48
	59

Weight of Silver at Mint = 1027.34 lbs. Arriv

" Boxes " 89.50 "

Whole weight sent to Mint = 1116.84 "

Weight at New York 1135.00 "

Deficit at Philadelphia = 18.16 "

= 22.07 lbs. Troy.

= 264.84 oz. Troy.

Deficit of Silver from invoice 218.21 "

Difference 46.63 "

7 Boxes Silver
 Gross Weight around 100 lbs.
 Entered on our May Bill 11/35

25
 18798
 1672
 18470

25/18798.62 (670)
 168
 169
 196

218.21 Missing

14982 : 18798.62 : 218.21

18798.62
 3759724
 15038896
 1879862
 3759724
 14982/1502046.8702 (273.80)
 29964
 110564
 104874
 56906
 44946
 119608
 119856

Bank of America
June 8th 1846

Major Roach will oblige me
by forwarding via the Pennsylvania
Canal to Messrs Groesbeck & Co of
Cincinnati. A Reg of Cents, say Eighty
or One hundred dollars, and send
me the Receipt, when the amount
will be paid. Respectfully

Yours obedt Servt
Hickley Cuthbert

Treasury Department
June 8th 1844.

Sir

Your Letter of the 24th ult. on the subject of the Copper furnished to the Mint for Coinage was duly received and submitted to the President who has directed me to say that he is of opinion that the Mines of this Country should not only be put upon an equal footing with the importers of foreign Copper but on the contrary that they should be given more favorable terms than the foreign miner or his agent.

Mr. Charles Brachin who is engaged in mining and smelting copper in the Territory of Wisconsin, will, probably, communicate with you on the subject.

I remain very Resp^{tly}.

W. L. Young

Sec. of the Int. Affairs

J. R. W. Patterson -
Director of the Mint
Philad^a.

House of Representatives

Washington June 8th 1844.

My Dear Sir

I enclose a Memorandum which may
serve to relieve you from a portion of your uneasiness.
As the Bill has passed this house the amount is \$442,020.
Your calculation amounts only to \$142,520.
That is \$500 more. I have not at this moment access to
the original Estimates but I presume the result cannot
be essentially different from them. I consider myself &
my friends fortunate in being able now to get in almost
any appropriation. Whether the belief is an abused one
that the Superintendence of National affairs is about to
pass into other hands, and therefore the device is cherished
to throw if possible the responsibility of all recommendations
upon them - I cannot tell. But it must be a plain
matter of expenditure - one that is the next thing to
inevitable - then can be squeezed or distilled, or sipped.

or strained thro' the process of present legislation.

Very faithfully yours

J R Higginson

Dr M Patterson

Mint of the U. States,
June 8, 1844.

Sir,

The Silver announced in your letter of the 5th inst., as forwarded by Hamden's Express, was brought to the Mint yesterday.

There were seven boxes, marked P. 101147, but ~~one of the boxes~~ ^{the} side of #3 was split off, and the two bars which it held at had been taken out at Hamden's Office in this city, and the one end of #6 was also off, and the bars were brought up in it. The boxes were merely nailed together, not bound.

Now I have to report to you that instead of the 15 bars which you report, there were but 14 delivered at the Mint; and that instead of the weight of your invoice, viz. 2055 mms. 2 oz. Spanish, which should give 15,200.21 oz. Troy, the total weight deposited was 14,952.6, thus indicating the loss of a bar of 218.21 oz.

This circumstance was reported by us yesterday, at Hamden's Office, and they made

immediately to their House in New York to inquire into the matter.

By a Memorandum brought to me this morning from Hamilton's Office, it appears that the gross weight of the seven boxes of Silver entered on their Way-Bill, (at New York, as I understand) was 1135 lbs.

Now the weight of Silver delivered here corresponds to

And we have found the } 1027.56 lbs. arriv.
weight of the boxes to be } 89.50 " "

So that the whole weight } 1116.84 " "
brought to the office was }

Falling short of the } 18.16 " "
weight on the Way-bill, by }

Now this corresponds to 264.84 oz. Troy

And the deficit of Silver } 218.21 " "
estimated from the report in your letter, is }

The difference being 46.63 " "

Corresponding to 3.2 lbs. arriv.

Which may be well accounted for by the fact that the end of one box and one of the

sides of another were missing when the boxes were brought to the office.

R. M. P.

D

Thos. G. Cary, Esq.,
Boston.

P.S. I expect to be able to send you a Memorandum of the value of your deposit on Monday. We make payments only at the office; but I suppose that you can negotiate your office receipt, (with the Memorandum,) at Boston, and certainly at New York.

Mont. Wash June 10/44.

Sir,

I send herewith a bill presented by Mr. John L. Benezet, together with the notes which came from him to me and my answer, and I have respectfully to lay instructions from the Department as to the course which I am to take pursue. I will take the liberty however of laying before you my own views of the several items of the bill.

1st item. Mr. Benezet claims his salary from the 1st of April 1843 to the 10th of ~~June~~ ¹⁸⁴⁴ of the same year (He has written 1843 by mistake) and he makes the amount \$133. He was dismissed from the Milit on Saturday the 9th of May. From the 1st of April to the 9th of May inclusive is 39 days, and the whole quarter had 91 days. His charge therefore should have been $(\frac{39}{91} \text{ of } \$300) \$128.57$; and this amount ought, I think, to be paid; inasmuch as our claims against ~~him~~ ^{Mr. Benezet} for "money had and received" was not sustained by the Court.

2d item. — The old law regarding the expenses of the distribution of copper coins was repealed by the act of Jan. 18, 1837; but it really ceased to be acted upon at the close of the year 1836. At that ~~time~~ ^{time} there was, in Mr. Benezet's hands, \$509.86, of funds supplied by the Department under the old law, for the expenses of distribution. In this he was of course ^{by the Department} accounted ~~all~~. But it was ascertained, at the trial, ^{that} that this same money was used for paying for distribution as long as that duty remained in ~~Mr. Benezet's~~ ^{his} charge, namely till the 5th of February 1838; and it appears, from his memorandum book, that the amount paid for the purpose, in this interval, was \$533.72; which exceeds the amount in his hands at the beginning of the period in question, by \$29.86; — and such is the origin of the claim which he states at \$29.50.

Now supposing the view of this account ^{at the trial, by the court} assumed, ~~by the court~~, and sustained by the verdict, to be correct, it by no means justifies the claim ~~made~~ for the balance. By the law of Jan. 1837, Sec. 37, it is enacted, "That the money received by the Treasurer, in exchange

for copper coins, shall form a fund in his hands, which shall be used to purchase copper platelets, and to pay the expenses of transportation of copper coins; and that if there be a surplus, the same shall be appropriated to defray the contingent expenses of the Mint." This fund was therefore, during the whole period in question, accessible to Mr. Benezet, for the expenses of distribution. What probability, then, is there, that he paid any part of these expenses out of his own pocket? Proof — there is certainly none.

3d item. It is for the Department to determine whether any allowance shall be made for interest, and if any to what amount.

R. M. P.

Director

W

W. C. C. Young, Jr.

Secretary of the Treasury

ad interim.

Washington June 10th 1844

Dear Sir

Being interested in some mining operations with Mr Charles Bracken, of Wisconsin Territory, I made application some days since to the Secretary of the Treasury, ad interim, for information on the subject of the regulations of the Mint in regard to native metal - copper being the product of our mining operations.

On Friday Mr Young handed me a copy of your letter in relation to the subject, and a copy was likewise shown to the President. The President was pleased to express a lively interest in the matter, inasmuch as he understood that the copper coined at our mint, is mostly imported; and he was kind enough to communicate to the Secretary his opinion that better ^{terms} might be offered American producers, for their encouragement, and for the pride and satisfaction of having in circulation copper coins from American copper.

I presume Mr Young has written you on the subject of the President's suggestions, and I should be rejoiced if a contract for two or three years can be effected.

I believe the American copper is conceded to be of better quality, than the European. Our facilities for rolling & cutting, however, being unequal to those of European producers, we ^{can} not make any profit.

by the arrangement at thirty-two ^{two} cents per pound. But I
indulge the hope that for the purpose of getting
the native coin in circulation, you may be
disposed, for a limited time at least, ~~not~~ to allow
us 40% - $\frac{1}{2}$ in the copper coin, I am contrasting
not to dispose of it for less than its face value
as currency.

Mr. Young says the profits on the copper
coinage, even under the present arrangements, are
but small, and the sum total per. ann. lost
is considerable. This, in one sense, might operate
against my proposition - but I have regarded it
in another, viz. that the Govt. would not be making
much of a sacrifice in encouraging Domestic
mines, to the extent asked for.

I should be pleased to have your views
on the subject.

Very Respectfully
J. B. Jones
Ed Madisonian

Copy of Note and Bill
received from Mr. Benezet, June 10th, 1844,
and of which the Originals were sent to the Department.

Philadelphia, June 10th 1844.

Dr. H. M. Patterson

Sir,

I presume you have before
this been apprised that all proceedings on the
part of the United States against me have been
withdrawn. This being the fact there can
certainly be no reason for not discharging
the claim herewith presented.

Will you have the goodness to give the
amount to my son who is hereby authorized
to receipt for the same.

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) John S. Benezet.

Enc.

Min^{tr} of the United States
To John S. Benguet, Esq.

1844.
June 10, For Salary as Treasurer Clerk,
from 1st of April 1840 to the 10th
day of June 1844* at \$12.00 per
annum, ————— 133.00

" " For this amount paid by me
for Copper Coins distributed over
and above the amount of funds in
my hands for that purpose, ——— 29.50

" " Interest on the above sum,
for 4 years and 1 month, ——— 39.81
\$ 202.31

* Evidently a mistake for ^{May} 1840.
A. H. L.

Mint U. S. June 10. 1844.

Gentlemen,

Will you do me the favor to let me know the sources from which you obtain the copper of which you make the planchets sent to the Mint. I presumed from different places, (as I presume it is,) please to let me know as nearly as you can, the proportions from these places. I wish especially to know what proportion is obtained from mines in the United States.

P. M. P.
LL.

To }
Rockwell, Bros. & Co., }
Farmington, }
Main. }

Mont W. L. June 11 / 44.

Gentlemen,

The invoice, accompanied in your letter of the 11 inst., of 37 large cent platelets, has come safely to hand. I have to send us a bill receipted as heretofore, and let us know when you wish the copper coins required for payment to be sent.

May you not to delay your answer to my letter of yesterday, as circumstances have occurred which make it important.

R. M. P.

D.

To
Messrs. Crocker, Brewster & Co.

Alexander Forbes Porter
Schuykill 5th Street
2^d Door Below Spruce

Recommended by Dr. Bickley &
Dr. Chugleson - May 1st 1844

S. R. M. Patterson
U.S. Mint

Dear Sir

I have formerly employed Mr. Forbes
Porter the bearer of this and found
him a very good workman and
steady industrious man

Respy
Phil May 1844 Merrick Town

Miss W.S., New W. York

Sir, In answer to your letter of the 7th
inst., I have to state that you can be
furnished with a box of cents, of \$100,
for ~~that~~ a draft to that amount negotiable
here, and ^{that} they will be sent to you to
Lanesville at the charge of the agent.

R. M. P.

D

Isaac Hoge, Esq.
Post-Office,
Lanesville, O.

Mint of the U. S.
June 12, 1844.

Dear Sir,

I can do nothing more, in the present letter than to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 10th, & assure you that the propositions which you make shall have my careful & careful consideration. I have written to the House from which we now get our copper planchets, for information which may have an important bearing upon the question which you submit to me, and I now await the answer.

J. R. M. B.
L.

To
L. B. Jones, Esq.
Washington. }

Mint of the United States,
June 12, 1844.

Sir,

I send enclosed a Memorandum of the
product of your deposits of fourteen bags of
silver made on the 7th inst., amounting to
\$18,798.62, which sum, in silver coins, is ready
for delivery to your order.

R. M. P.
D.

Wm. G. Cary, Esq., }
Boston.

Paculent June 13. 1844.

Mr. Patterson Esq.
Director, U.S. Mint.
Dear Sir -

Your esteemed favor
of the 10th inst. we have received, in which
you inquire the sources from which we obtain
the Copper used in the manufacture of
Shells -

We have heretofore relied almost
entirely on the South American (Peruvian) Pig-
but within a few years we have used some
Copper obtained ^{from} the mines in the United States.

The produce of these mines is gradually
increasing, but as yet forms but a small
part of the Copper used for manufacturing
in this country.

We are.

Yours Very Respectfully
Geo. W. Brown Esq.

(P.T. 6.)

P.S. Should you desire more particulars
information on this subject, we shall feel
happy to communicate any thing in our
power —

Bank of Alton

Pr at Schiller No

June 15th 1849

R. M. Patterson Esq (Denton let. Mark Place)

Sir I have this day sent my check to
D. Thompson Esq Cashier of the Bank of Alton as
pay on the Treasury of the Bank for Four Thousand
Eight Hundred & twenty two dollars & 66 cts \$4822.66
Which please pay when presented. I have a good
deal more Patron on hand I wish to send as
soon as I can make an opportunity

Very respectfully

Your obt. Servt

J. E. Hays Cash

Boston June 15th 1844
R M Patterson Esq.
Philad^a

Sir,

I duly received your
fav^r of the 8th & 12th inst. the former contain-
ing mint Rec^t for 14,982 oz Silver Bullion, & the latter
a memo of \$18,798⁶²/₁₀₀ net value.

I am happy to state that the missing bar of
Silver is found here, packed in one of some boxes
of coins which came by the same vessel. The
error arose from a misstatement on the bill of
lading that there were 7 boxes containing 15
bars of Silver instead of 14, as was the fact.

I am sorry for the trouble that has

been caused by the misunderstanding. I
beg you to accept my thanks for your
courteous attention to the subject, & am

Sir
Respectfully
Yours obed. Servant
Mr. H. Cary

P.S. I send by Standard Express to the mail, the
other box, marked H. & Co. 31.3.7. ^{manus}
^{exp} 22 - 29.7.5 for
which I will thank you to forward me receipt
& memo.

Respectfully
H. C.

Post Office, Mansville Ohio
June 15. 1844

Dear friend I hand you a draft
agreeably to your request - you will
please have the above amount of one
hundred dollars in Cents shipped to
me at this place agreeably to your
terms & oblige your friend

Wm. H. Fogg

R. M. Paterson Esq.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this draft
& the shipping of the cents

Mr. Patterson.

Director U. S. Mint

Chesnut St.

Dear Sir,

The bearer Mr. Stuart says of
Lord Dudley Stuart is here only for today
& is extremely desirous to have a glance at
our mint. I believe this is a day during
which the bees are abroad, but I am
in hope the gentlemen may be gratified
if not incensed that with regulations
now transgressed. I shall personally
fulfill the obligation & regret I am
unable to accompany ^{him} from engagements
this morning.

Very truly

W. H. Spooner

Mr. Patterson

Saturday 15 June

Treasury Department
June 15. 1824.

Sir,

Your communication accompanying the account of D. S. Benezet was duly received. I concur with you in the opinion that the salary which was due to Mr. Benezet when he was dismissed from the Mint should be paid as the charges against him were not sustained. Is there any fund out of which it can be properly paid? The whole appropriation for salaries for 1824 was drawn by the Treasurer. If there be a sufficient balance on hand you are authorized to pay to Mr. Benezet the amount due to him as stated in your letter.

The other charges made by him for payments made by him and for interest amounting to \$119,371.00 - cannot be allowed.

I remain very Resp^l.

W. C. Young
Sec. of the Treasury.

F. R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint
Philad^a.

Mount Pleasant June 17 / 44.

Sir,

I have received authority from the Secretary of the Society to pay ~~you~~ ^{to you} for the amount of ~~your~~ salary due when you left the office: viz. from the 1st of April 1840 to the 10th of May following, inclusive, being 39 days, and which at \$300 for the quarter of 91 days, corresponds to \$128.57. If you will send duplicate bills and receipts, for this amount, it shall be paid.

The Secretary closes his letter by stating that "the other charges, for payments made by you, and for interest, amounting to \$69.31, cannot be allowed."

Your faithful servant, &c.,
N. M. Patterson,
Director.

To
John S. Beuzet, Esq.

Mont. U.S.
Jan 17/56.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you
will issue your warrant, in favor of the
Treasury of the Mont., for six thousand
eight hundred dollars, viz. out of the ap-
propriations for the current fiscal year, viz.

For Salaries & Officers & Clerks, —	\$ 4,800.
Wages of Workmen, — — —	2,000.
	<u>\$ 6,800.</u>

Yours
A. M. Patterson,
De

J. J. McClintock Young, Esq.,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Ad interim.

Mont. Mont.
Nov 18 / 41.

Dear Sir,

I have given to the proposal made
in your letter of the 10th inst., the full and
favourable consideration due to the subject
itself, and to the circumstances under which
it was presented, and I have felt a sincere
desire to accede to your wishes. But I am
sorry to say that my inquiries have led to the
conclusion, that I could not do so, consistently
with the interests of the institution committed
to my charge. My reasons are given, at
large, to the Secretary of the Treasury (ad. inst.)
and they are such as, I am sure, must be
satisfactory to yourself.

R. M. P.

L

J. B. Ames, Esq.

Min. of the United States

Decr 18th, 1844.

11

1861, I have already acknowledged the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., in which you mention that I would probably receive a proposal from Mr. Charles Brackin, ~~who is~~ ^{smelting} copper of Wisconsin, to supply the United States Mint with copper planchets, and you, at the same time, convey to me the very just sentiment of the President, that in ^{the} contracts made for the United States Mint a preference should be given to United States Copper.

I have since received a letter from A.B. Jones, Esq., of Washington City, who states that he is interested in the Wisconsin works, and presents the terms on which ^{he} proposes that to furnish the plates with planichets; namely at 40 cents per pound avoirdupois, of which one-half is to be paid in copper coins. — I have already stated to you that our contract with Crocker, Brothers, & Co., of Sacramento, Massachusetts, is 32 cents per lb., ~~for~~ the whole payable in copper coins;

In order to show the bearing of ~~the new~~
the new terms and the old, upon the inter-
ests of the mint, I beg leave to lay before you
the following statement.

During the last three years, there have been
received and coined at the Mint 175,688 lbs.
avoin. of copper planchets, for which there was
paid, in copper coins, \$56,220.16. The
expenses of distribution, for the same period,
were \$910.03; and the actual net profits
derived from the sale of the copper coins were
\$16,453.83.

Now if 40 cents per lb. were paid for the
planchets, the cost of 175,688 lbs. would be
\$70,275.20; and if to this we add the
expense of distribution, \$910.03, the total
cost to the Mint would be \$71,185.23.

But as 24 lbs. of copper will 1000 cents weigh
24 lbs., 175,688 lbs. of copper should produce,
in copper coins, \$73,203.33. So that the
profits to the mint, for three years operations
in this coinage, would be reduced from \$
16,453.83 to \$2,018.10.

But even this supposes the planchets to
be purchased in copper coins.

During the last 3 years, there
have been received and coined at the
Mint 175,688 lbs avoin. of copper planchets.

The expenses of distribution for the
same period have amounted to \$910.03.

The net profits derived from
the sale of the said planchets are \$16,453.83

At 40 cents per lb. for copper planchets
the cost of 175,688 lbs. would be \$70,275.20

To which add exp. of dist. \$910.03

Total cost \$71,185.23

Reckoning 240 lbs. to \$100,

175,688 lbs. would produce in copper coins \$73,203.33

The profits on this amount would be \$2,018.10,
providing the planchets were purchased with copper coins.

If cash payments are required in part
or for the whole, to that extent the amount
of sales will be greatly diminished and
the expenses of distribution will be materially
increased, so that it is fair to consider
that, under these circumstances, ^{under these circumstances} no profits would result from the
purchase of copper at 40 cts per lb.

decline the proposal which has been made
by Mr. Jones.

I must add that we have not, for
several years, received any platelets from
Europe, ~~etc.~~ but that the whole manu-
facture of our coins is American. The mate-
rial is principally derived from the Peruvian
mines, Mr. Crocker informs me that they
formerly "relied almost entirely on the Peru-
vian mines for their copper, but that within
a few years a part of ~~them~~ was obtained from
the mines of the United States, of which the
product is gradually increasing, though it,
as yet, forms but a small part of the
copper used for manufacturing in this
country."

To J. McClintock Young, Esq.,
Sec. of Treasury
Ad interim,

R. M. P.
D.

Done 18. 1874.
W. Sec. of Treasury.
4

Mont U.S. Jan 18/46.

Gentlemen,

I have duly received your letter of the 13th inst., and thank you for the information given as to the sources from which you obtain your copper. A proposition ^{has} been made to me for supplying the Mint with plan-chets from the M.S. mines, and it is ~~strongly~~ ^{strongly} urged on the ground that we should thus be encouraging American industry, and circulating American copper. It is thought that with these objects in view I should be justified ^{even} in offering more liberal terms than those under which you have been supplying us. Let me, then, inquire of you, whether you could obtain enough of the copper & from M.S. Mines to furnish us with the plan-chets which we need; and, if so, on what terms you could supply us.

Our Secretary is anxious for your instructions as to the payment for your last service, and for your receipted bill, in

order that this transaction may be closed
before he presents his quarterly accounts
to the Department, at the end of the pre-
sent month.

R. M. P.

Dear

Mr. Crocker, Bro., & Co.
Salem, Mass.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,

19 June 1844.

Sir:

Enclosed you will receive *One* Treasury Draft
made payable to your order, together with a descriptive list of the same,
combined with a receipt therefor, which you will please to sign and return
to this office, by return of mail.

I am, respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. SELDEN,

Treasurer of the United States.

Isaac Roach Esq.

Mint of the U. States,
June 20th, 1844.

Sir,

I was much pleased to learn that the missing bar of silver had been found by you. It is still somewhat extraordinary that the weight of the whole mowee, as found at New York, should have been such as to require the missing bar to make it up.

I send the enclosed memorandum in compliance with your request.

Very respectfully,

Your faithful servant
R. M. P.

D.

To Mr. G. Leary, Esq. {
Boston.

Copy

Memorandum of Gold Bullion sent to the Bank
of Cape Fear, to be remitted to the Mint at Phil-
adelphia, for Coinage

No	From whom recd.	Weight		Pct. ass.		Ans. adv?	
		dwt	gr	dwt	gr	dwt	gr
5	Jas. M. Smith	210	8	100		210	33
6	J. R. Siler	155	23	90		140	73
7	W. G. McKisson	345	17	86			
8	do.	255	15	86		517	14
9	do.	601		84		504	
10	do.	486		86		418	
12	do.	632		86		543	
13	do.	278		82			
14	do.	410		82		564	
15	do.	184		85		156	
16	J. H. Gorney	140		80		112	
17	do.	242		81		197	
18	W. G. McKisson	180		81		145	
19	J. H. Gorney	646		78		504	
20	Dillard & Love	117		92		107	

Wm. Wallcut Esq.
Director. M. S. Mines
San Francisco

Pacifica June 21. 1874

Your esteemed favor
of the 18th inst. is at hand. We notice your
remarks in reference to using American copper
for making the planchets.

In reply to ^{your} inquiries we have now to
say that we will make & furnish you
with ^{the} planchets you may need, made from
copper from M. S. Mines. at the same price
& on the same terms that we have
heretofore - although it may cause some
inconvenience, & at times subject to addi-
tional expense.

Amixed we have two bills of planchets
accepted. the amount of which we will
thank you to remit as heretofore, in cash,
to Messrs A. J. Willets, and Everett & Battelle

New York, in about equal amount - oblige
Yours Very Respectfully
Geo. R. Briggs

Wm. Safford Esq
U. S. Marshal
Philadelphia

Thos. Jackson Esq. 209
Washington, D.C.
Jan. 21, 1874.
P.O. # 24.

Minist of the United States,
Phil. June 21. 1844.

Dear Sir,

I send you herewith a bill of lading of
the Keg of cents applied for in your letter of
the 7th & 15th inst., and for which your draft
has been duly received & negotiated.

Very respectfully,

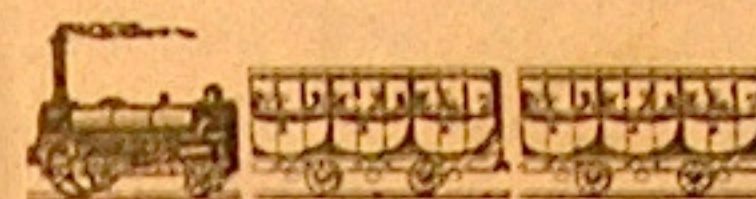
R. M. P.
D.

To / Isaac Hoge, Esq, P. M. }
 Jamesville, Ohio. }

New York 23 June 1844
R. M. Patterson Esq
Philad^a

Dear Sir Herewith I enclose
you receipt of Hardens's apprais for a small
package of gold dust. They say it is of
a very superior quality & invoice for \$100.
I beg of your kindness to have
it coin for me as soon as possible
and send me the proceeds by some express
Remaining Dear Sir
Yours etc etc

J. C. Dominguez



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Hon. J. LEANDER STARR, HALIFAX, N. S.	ALEXANDER BLACK, Esq., CHARLESTON, S. C.

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MARKS AND NUMBERS.

R M Paterson
President
U S Mint
Phil
FREIGHT, \$

No.

NEW YORK, June 22 1844

Received of *G Domingues*
one Pkg said to contain gold dust
Numbered and marked as in the margin, which we promise to forward by our
Express to *Mex* and deliver to *U S Mint*
or Agent, (loss by fire and perils of the seas excepted.)

NOTE. N. B. All parcels must be marked "HARDEN & CO'S EXPRESS." Harden and Co. or their Agent, will constantly accompany, and have the exclusive care and custody of their Package Car, and will be responsible for the Goods carried in or destined for it. The New Jersey Steam Navigation Company, and the Rail-road Corporations assume no liability therefor.

For HARDEN & Co.

L Daman

Private,

Philadelphia June 22 / 51

Dear Sir,

The newspapers have announced the appointments to office in the Unit, which are so impossible, that they would not give me satisfaction, if I had not heard that the individuals named had openly claimed ^{the authority of} the President's promise to give them the places in question. This I cannot believe, and yet I am so far alarmed by the rumour, that I must beg of you to do me the favour to use your friendship so far as to under the possibility that it may have some foundation, I must ask ^{the favour} your friendly interposition with the President to prevent ^{him} a step which would be a source of great regret to his real friends, and would be an injury to the Unit.

The first of these asserted changes is the appointment removal, from the Treasurership of the Unit, of Major Isaac Root, a gallant officer of the late war, and a most exact, attentive, and unexceptionable officer in his present station, and the appointment in his place, of

Mr. James Wallahan, formerly a workman in the Mint, and afterwards a lantern-keeper. In the former position he was an industrious and faithful hand, in the latter an attentive and popular host; but I can assure you that he has not the education or the training which would make him a suitable superintendent of the extensive and complicated business of our Survey Department.

The second announcement is however much more alarming. It attests the approaching removal of an officer who seems made for his important station, — our Assayer, Mr. Jacob Fehlefeldt. Of all the places in the Mint, this is the place that should be touched with the greatest caution. Against this skillful, scientific, and most accurate officer, I know that no objection can be urged with truth. The beautiful work on Coins, written by him and his colleagues, shows that he has not confined his researches to the mere mechanical routine of his laboratory. His same high rank as an Assayer and Metallurgist is ~~acknowledged in Europe as well known to men~~ ^{as well as} of business ~~and~~ men of science, and gains confidence in the reports and decisions which come from our Mint. As an individual, he is

shrewdly unexceptionable; being a quiet, ^{religiously} retiring man, who divides his short time between his laboratory, his Church, and his family. ^{With} the gentleman who has been announced as his successor, I have no acquaintance whatever; and as he is new to me, I must wait in my walks, if you, who ~~know~~ ^{know} me, will see the force of the inference that his career cannot have been ~~such that if~~ ^{such that if} ~~we have made~~ ^{we have made} himself known as a man of science. I have heard serious objections urged against him, but I will not repeat them, for I know ~~nothing of~~ ^{nothing of} ~~him~~ ^{little of} his private character, and of his scientific pretensions.

I have the most abiding confidence in the determination of the President ~~not~~ ^{to} do that which is right, and I pray you therefore to use your influence to prevent him from ^{being induced by} ~~being~~ ^{or of his friends who are themselves deceiving} ~~the representations of false friends~~ ^{to take a} ship which he would not fail, I am sure, afterwards to regret.

Ever, most truly, your friend,
R. W. P.

Wm. Robert J. Waller

Washington June 23. 1844

Sir

I have read a copy of your letter to the Secretary of the Treasury ad interim, and am satisfied that the Mint could not, without a considerable sacrifice, coin the native copper on the terms proposed by me. And inasmuch as my calculations of the expense of furnishing the planchets from the American copper, would not justify, or rather induce me, to contract at a less price than 40cts, I have no disposition to change my bid— and I have declined joining Mr. Bracken in a proposition to furnish the metal on different terms.

Very Respectfully,
J. B. Jones

R. M. Patterson Esq.

Mint of the United States
June 26th 1844.

Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st. inst. in which you state, in reply to mine of the 18th. "that you will make and furnish us with the planchets we may need, made from Copper of the United States Mines, at the same price and on the same terms as heretofore."

The President has himself communicated to me his desire, that for the encouragement of our own mines, and the credit of circulating copper of our own country, I should, if practicable, procure for the Mint, planchets of United States Copper. I therefore gladly take advantage of your offer, and have to request that the copper furnished by you to the Mint, hereinafter, be from the Mines in the United States.

The following paragraph has been going the rounds of the newspapers lately;

"It is stated that counterfeit pennies, worth
sixty-two cents per hundred, are made, by
the thousand, in Attleborough, Mass. They may
be detected by comparison with the genuine
coin. Half the cents in circulation are the
Massachusetts issue."

Can you explain to me the origin of
this rumor?

Very respectfully
Your faithful servant,
A.M.P.
D

To
Messrs. Crocker, Brothers & Co.
Taunton, Mass.

Act. of the U.S.
June 26th 1844.

Sir,

Being desirous of complying
with the wishes of the President, that,
for the encouragement of our own mines,
and the credit of circulating copper of our
own country, I should if practicable
procure for the Mine planchet of United
State Copper, - I wrote, on the 18th inst.,
to Mess. Crocker & Co. of Tumbler, Mass.,
who have for several years supplied us
with all our planchet, to know whether they
could comply with this condition, and
on what terms. - I have received from
them the following answer, under date of
the 21st inst.

"In reply to your inquiries,
we have now to say, that we will make
and furnish you with the planchet you
may need, made from copper of the
United State Mine, at the same price
and on the same terms that we have
heretofore, although it may cause some
inconvenience, and at times subject us
to additional expense."

I have gladly taken advantage

of this offer, and have given instructions
to Messrs. Crocker & Brother, &c., that the
planchets furnished by them to the Mint,
henceforward, shall be made from
Copper of the Mines of the United States.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful servants,

R.M.P.

J. J.

McClintock Young Esq {
Secretary of the Treasury
ad interim }

Minist of the United States,
Treasury Office, June 29th, 1844.

Sir,

I herewith forward you the
Quarterly Statement ending this day as a
Depository of the public money.

Very respectfully,
Yours ob. Servt.

(Signed) Sam. Reed.
M. Secy.

To
Wm. C. C. C. C.
Treasury Office,
Washington.

Philadelphia May 3 1844
Office of Atty. of the State

Sir

The Solicitor of the Treasury, by his letter to me of the 24th ult., seems impressed with the idea that some part of the defalcation in the accounts of Gov. Pinckney, late Treasurer of the Mint, occurred between the period of his appointment and the 3^d March 1831; for which he and Sanborn under the first Bond are liable, even if abstracted by the Treasurer's Clerk, M. Bennett.

He therefore requests that the Books or of the Mint be carefully examined with a view to the ascertainment of the fact.

You will oblige me, therefore, by instituting this examination, that I may report to him the results of it.

I have the honor to be

Very truly, Yours
H. H. Watts

To

Robt M. Patterson Esq.
Director of the Mint of U.S.

Wash. D.C.
May 3 / 81.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this morning, asking that an investigation be made at the Mint for the purpose of ascertaining the amount in the defalcation in the accounts of Geo. Findlay, which occurred between the 28th of October 1831 and the 3d of March 1831.

For this purpose, Mr. Edelman informs me that the use of certain papers now in your hands will be necessary, and he calls upon you with this note for the same in order to procure them. I hope that you will be able to spare them.

R. M. Patterson
(Director)

Wm. M. Wall, Esq.
U. S. District Attorney.

Mint of the U. S.

May 14, 1844.

Dear Sir,

I send enclosed the memorandum of
your deposit of gold dust made on the 1st
inst.

You mention that your friends in South
America complain of the difference they expe-
rience between the value received for their depos-
its at the London Mint & at this Mint. I am
quite confident that the same gold cannot
produce a greater amount to the depositor at
one of these Mints than at the other. We give
the whole value, without charge for the labor
of coinage, (except where refining is necessary,) and
no Mint could do more. Gold dust
always loses on melting; but it is only the actual
loss that is deducted, & this must be done by
all Mints.

I am, Dear Sir, very respectfully
Yours,

Go. Dominguez.

P. M. P.

Mint of the United States

May 15th, 1844

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, in which you request, ^{on the part of the Directors of the Treasury,} that the books of the Mint may be examined, for the purpose of ascertaining what part of the defalcation in the accounts of the late Treasurer, Gen. Findlay, occurred between the period of his appointment, and the 31st of March 1831.

I have accordingly caused the investigation to be made, and I now report to you the results.

Gen. Findlay entered upon the duties of his office on the 28th of October 1830; and from that time to the 31st of March 1831, (the period in question,) the amount of Sales of Copper was \$8,975. The money deposited, on the same account, in the same period, was \$8,035. So that the deposits fell short

of the receipts \$940, and thus a deficiency, to this amount, would seem to be indicated. But this conclusion is materially affected by extending the account down what farthest.

From the 3d to the 31st of March 1831, the amount of sales was \$2,730, and that of the moneys deposited \$3,273.40, showing an excess of deposits of \$543.40, which seems, at least, must have been from the \$940 belonging to the sales before the 3d of March. The whole deficit, then, that can be imputed to the Treasurer as occurring in his coffee transactions anterior to the 3d of March, is \$396.60.

But, again, inasmuch as of the \$3,273.40 deposited between the 3d and the 31st of March \$543.40 must have been for moneys received before that period, what evidence is there that this deposit did not include the whole of those moneys? Is it not, on the contrary, more reasonable to conclude that this was really the fact, and that the undeposited balance, \$396.60 belonged to the receipts between the 3d and the 31st of March?

Sales of Coffee Beans
from Oct. 28, 1830 to March 31, 1831
\$8,975.-

Moneys deposited
from Oct. 28, 1830 to March 31, 1831
\$8,035.-
Deficiency 940.-

from 3d to 31st March 1831
\$2,730.-
Except of deposit 543.40

from 3d to 31st March 1831
\$3,273.40
Except

May 4. 1844.

10 ...
10 ...
10 ...

Prof
Henry M. Waller Esq
U. S. Dist. Ct. }
R. M. L.

Wm. Harrison
of Philadelphia
May 8th 1844

Dear Sir
In answer to request of
Comdr. Elliot by note
I have to say that Harrison
Die sinks are in 9th St
above Chestnut. The price
of the Die is as near as
I can recollect about
\$175. Ill health prevents
me from making
further enquiry, having
been confined to my
bed for the last few
weeks.
Very truly
Yours
Wm. Harrison
Philadelphia

May 8th
1844

Treasury Department.

Comptroller's Office

May 7th 1844

Sir,

Your accounts of Bullion purchased for
coinage, for the 4th quarter of 1843, have been adjusted
at the Treasury, and a balance of \$319,414.88 stated
to be due from you to the U. States.

Gold Bullion	Oz. 4285.297.	\$ 79,726.35
Silver Bullion	" 40,839,080	47,545.01
Gold Coinage		76,718.64
Silver Coinage		115,424.88
		\$ 319,414.88

Very Respectfully
Your Obedt. Servt.

W. A. Wood

Comptroller.

Isaac Roach Esq.
Treasurer of the Mint
Philadelphia

New York 10. May 1844.

Friend Walter. Dear

Philadelphia

Through Adams & Co Express we have this day
sent you 1 Parcel ^{N^o} for the Mint, only 2 pieces
of fine silver, namely 992 ounces for the bank, please
mark as the columns

Respectfully

Wm. B. Allen

Note by Dr. Patterson. — I find that the 992 oz.
here mentioned are avoids avoirdupois, which correspond
to 849.48 oz. Troy. The weight found at the Mint was 850 ^{1/2} _{1/2} oz.

Dr. R. M. Patterson

M. S. McInt

Dear Doctor,

Mr. Forbes Porter is a
candidate for a place in Mr. Bates
Machine Shop. He is about to become
connected by marriage with a young
friend of mine, and has claims on it
seems even more meritorious. I give
you, say a good word for him with her
and oblige to account of

Yrs always

J. H. Chase

14 May 18

Dr. Patterson

Treasury Department.
Comptroller's Office.
May 15th 1844

Sir,

Your accounts of Copper Coinage,
for the 1st quarter of 1844, have been adjusted
at the Treasury, and a balance of \$ 4287.⁵²
stated to be due from you to the U. States.

Very Respectfully,
Yours Obedt. Servt.

M. W. Cullum
Comptroller

Isaac Roach Esq.
Treasurer of the Mint.
Philadelphia.